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Characteristics of Nursing Home Residents, Health Status, and Care Received:

National Nursing Home Survey

United States, May-December 1977

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BOOK #2

Data from the
NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Series 13
Number 51

Characteristics of Nursing Home Residents, Health Status, and Care Received:

National Nursing Home Survey

United States, May-December 1977

Data are presented on utilization and health status characteristics of nursing home residents by major demographic characteristics, such as age, sex, and race or ethnicity. Utilization characteristics include length of stay since admission, primary reason for care, prior living arrangements, and primary source of payment. Health status characteristics include primary diagnosis at last examination, chronic conditions and impairments, functional status, sensory impairments, and behavioral problems. Data on the care received by residents are also examined; the variables include level of nursing care, medications, physician care, therapy, and other health services. Variables are examined from two perspectives: the health status of the resident and service characteristics of the facility.

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CONTENTS

Introduction 1
Scope of Report 1
Sources and Qualifications of Data 1
Background 1

Demographic Characteristics 2
Age 2
Sex 2
Race 3
Marital Status 5
Visitors Received 6

Utilization 7
Prior Living Arrangements 7
Primary Reason for Care 8
Primary Source of Payment 9
Length of Stay Since Admission 10

Health Status 12
Chronic Conditions or Impairments 12
Primary Diagnosis at Last Examination 12
Functional Status 15
Sensory Impairments 17
Behavioral Problems 18

Health Services Received 19
Level of Care Received 19
Physician Services 20
Medications Received 22
Therapy Services 24
Service Characteristics of Facility 25

References 30

List of Detailed Tables 33

Appendixes
I. Technical Notes on Methods 102
II. Definition of Certain Terms Used in This Report 113
III. Selected Questionnaires Used in the 1977 National Nursing Home Survey 118
IV. Criteria for Classifying Nursing Homes According to Level of Nursing Care 137

LIST OF TEXT FIGURES

1. Percent distribution of nursing home residents, by length of stay since admission: United States, 1977 11

2. Prevalence rates per 1,000 nursing home residents for selected chronic conditions and impairments, by age and sex: United States, 1977 13

3. Percent of nursing home residents using eyeglasses, by age and sex: United States, 1977 18

4. Percent of nursing home residents using a hearing aid, by age and sex: United States, 1977 18

5. Percent of nursing home residents receiving intensive nursing care, by mobility status: United States, 1977 20

LIST OF TEXT TABLES

A. Percent distribution of nursing home residents by sex and race, according to age: United States, 1977 3

B. Number of nursing home residents per 1,000 population, by age, sex, and race: United States, 1963, 1969, 1973-74, and 1977 4

C. Mean age of nursing home residents at admission and standard error of the mean, by sex, race or ethnicity, and marital status: United States, 1977 5

D. Number of nursing home residents and the noninstitutionalized population age 65 years and over and percent distribution, by age, sex, race, and marital status: United States, 1977 6

E. Number of residents in nursing homes and homes for the aged per 1,000 population, by marital status and age: United States, 1970 6

F. Percent distribution of nursing home residents by visitors received, according to age, race or ethnicity, and marital status: United States, 1977 7

G. Percent distribution of nursing home residents by primary diagnosis at last examination, according to age: United States, 1977 14

H. Mean length of stay since admission and standard error of the mean, by primary diagnosis at last examination and age: United States, 1977 16

J. Percent distribution of nursing home residents, by physician services received: United States, 1977 20

K. Mean time since last physician visit, by length of stay since admission: United States, 1977 21

L. Number and percent of nursing home residents, by type of medication received: United States, 1973-74 23

M. Percent distribution of nursing home residents by level of care received, according to number of categories of medication received: United States, 1973-74 24

N. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents, by therapy services received: United States, 1977 25

O. Number of nursing homes by facility certification and percent distribution by selected facility characteristics, according to facility certification: United States, 1977 26

P. Number of nursing home residents and percent distribution, by level of care received: United States, 1964, 1973-74, and 1977 27

Q. Number of nursing home residents and percent distribution, by time since last physician visit: United States, 1964, 1973-74, and 1977 27

R. Number of nursing home residents by facility certification and percent distribution by primary reason for care and independence in the six activities of daily living, according to facility certification: United States, 1977 28

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Quantity more than 0 but less than 0.05	0.0
Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision	*

CHARACTERISTICS OF NURSING HOME RESIDENTS, HEALTH STATUS, AND CARE RECEIVED

Esther Hing, Division of Health Care Statistics

INTRODUCTION

Scope of Report

This report presents data on demographic, utilization, and health status characteristics of nursing home residents during the period May-December 1977. The utilization characteristics that were examined are resident related rather than facility related and include length of stay since admission, primary reason for care, prior living arrangements, and primary source of payment. Examined health status characteristics include primary diagnosis at last examination, chronic conditions and impairments, functional status, sensory impairments, and behavioral problems. The examination of utilization and health status characteristics emphasizes major demographic characteristics, such as age, sex, and race or ethnicity.

This report also presents an examination of the care received by residents. The variables include level of nursing care, medications, physician care, therapy, and other health services. The variables are examined from two perspectives: the resident's health status and the facility's service characteristics.

Sources and Qualifications of Data

The data presented in this report are based on the 1977 National Nursing Home Survey, conducted by the Division of Health Care Statistics of the National Center for Health Statistics. The survey was conducted from May to December 1977 in a sample of nursing homes in the conterminous United States. The survey covered all types of nursing homes, including nursing care homes, personal care homes with nursing, personal care homes, and domiciliary care homes. Places that only provide room and board were excluded.

Subsamples of residents in each sampled facility, residents discharged during calendar year 1976, and employees gave detailed information about the population served and the persons who provided direct care. Data in this report are primarily based on the Resident Questionnaire, which was completed by interviewing knowledgeable nursing home staff members, who referred to residents' medical records when necessary.

A detailed description of the sampling frame, sample design, and survey procedures is presented in appendix I. Appendix I also includes imputation procedures and estimation techniques. Since the data in this report are national estimates based on a sample and subject to sampling errors, standard error charts and illustrations of their use are provided in appendix I.

Appendix II presents definitions of terms used in this report. Reference to the definitions in appendix II is essential to interpret the data in this report. Facsimiles of selected questionnaires and forms used in the survey are shown in appendix III. Criteria for classifying nursing homes within the scope of the survey are presented in appendix IV.

Background

The 1977 National Nursing Home Survey (NNHS) is the second in an ongoing survey system. Two reports that present final estimates

from the 1977 NNHS have already been published. The first presents summary national data on nursing homes; the second presents utilization data on nursing homes in California, Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, and Texas.[1,2] In addition, two reports that present provisional estimates from the 1977 NNHS have been published.[3,4] The first NNHS was conducted between August 1973 and April 1974 and covered all nursing care homes and personal care homes with nursing. The 1973-74 NNHS universe differed from that of the 1977 survey. The 1977 NNHS included not only nursing care homes and personal care homes with nursing but also personal care homes without nursing and domiciliary care homes. Since the impact of including these facilities in the 1977 NNHS is expected to be small, no special adjustments are made in this report when data from the 1977 NNHS are compared with the 1973-74 NNHS data. (According to the Master Facility Inventory (MFI), a census of all inpatient health facilities conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics, about 2 percent of all nursing homes in 1973 were personal care or domiciliary care homes and housed only about 1 percent of the beds and residents.[5]) Reports based on data collected in the 1973-74 survey that focus on operating and financial characteristics of the facilities,[6] social and demographic characteristics of the residents,[7] utilization of nursing homes,[8] health status of residents,[9] general characteristics of the nursing homes,[10] charges and sources of payment for residents,[11] nursing home costs,[12] and employees[13] have been published.

Before creating this continuing data collection system, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) conducted a series of three ad hoc sample surveys of nursing and personal care homes called the Resident Places Surveys (RPS-1, -2, -3). These surveys provided much of the background information and experience used to develop the first NNHS. The three surveys were conducted during April-June 1963, May-June 1964, and June-August 1969, respectively. During the first survey, RPS-1 (1963), data were collected on nursing homes, chronic disease and geriatric hospitals, nursing home units, and chronic disease wards of general and mental hospitals.[14-17] RPS-2 (1964), the second ad hoc survey, was concentrated mainly on nursing homes and geriatric hospitals, and more detailed information about each institution, its residents, and its employees was collected.[18-26] During the third survey, RPS-3 (1969), nursing and personal care homes in the conterminous United States were sampled.[27-33]

Since the methodology and much of the data collected in past surveys are comparable with that of the 1977 NNHS, selected trend data on residents are examined in this report.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

On any given day during the survey period May-December 1977 about 1,303,100 residents resided in the 18,900 nursing homes nationwide, representing a 21-percent increase over the 1,075,800 residents reported in the 1973-74 NNHS. The demographic characteristics of nursing home residents in 1977, however, were the same as those reported in previous studies,[7,15,25,28] in which the typical nursing home resident was found to be very aged, white, female, and widowed.

Age

In 1977 the resident population in nursing homes was predominantly elderly. Eighty-six percent of the residents were 65 years and over, and a majority (70 percent) were 75 years and over. At the other extreme, only 14 percent were under 65 years (table 1). The average age of the residents was 78 years (table A). The utilization of nursing homes at any given time increases with age. In 1977 less than 1 out of every 1,000 persons under age 65 years in the United States resided in nursing homes, compared with 48 per 1,000 persons age 65 years and over (table B). The rate of nursing home residence increased sharply after 65 years of age from 15 per 1,000 persons for those age 65-74 years to 216 per 1,000 for those age 85 years and over. The average age at which residents were admitted to nursing homes was 75 years (table C).

Sex

Not only were nursing home residents predominantly elderly, they were also predominantly

Table A. Percent distribution of nursing home residents by sex and race, according to age: United States, 1977

Sex and race	Age					Average age in years
	All ages	Under 65 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over	
	Percent distribution					Age in years
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	77.9
Sex						
Male	28.8	45.9	37.9	26.3	20.4	73.9
Female	71.2	54.1	62.1	73.7	79.6	79.6
Race						
White[1]	93.3	87.8	88.7	95.4	95.4	78.3
Black and other	6.7	12.2	11.3	4.6	4.6	72.6
Black	6.2	11.6	10.4	4.2	4.2	72.5

[1] Includes persons of Hispanic origin.

female. About 71 percent of the residents were women, and regardless of age group, the proportion of females exceeded that of males (table 1). The female-to-male ratio increased with age. At 65-74 years, there were nearly two females to every male, while at 85 years and over, there were four females to every male. The average age was 80 years for females and 74 years for males (table A). The preponderance of females in nursing homes is due in part to their longer life expectancy and also to their greater utilization of nursing homes compared with males. As table B shows, the residency rate in nursing homes per 1,000 population age 65 years and over was nearly twice as high for females as for males. Moreover, the differences increased sharply with advancing age. As shown in table C, the average age at admission for females (77 years) was significantly greater than that for males (72 years).

Race

Table A shows the percent distribution of nursing home residents by race. In 1977 residents in nursing homes were predominantly white. Including Hispanic Americans, white residents comprised 93 percent of the residents (persons of Hispanic origin comprised 1 percent of the residents). Only 7 percent of the residents in nursing homes, compared with 13 percent in the total population, were classified as black or of other races (Asians or Pacific Islanders, American Indians or Alaskan Natives). Six percent of the residents were classified as black, compared with 12 percent in the total U.S. population. Black and other residents in nursing homes were younger than white residents. The average age was 78 years for white persons (including those of Hispanic origin) and 73 years for black persons and those of other races. The proportions of black persons and others decreased with increasing age. Whereas 12 percent of the residents under 65 years were classified as black or other, only 5 percent of the residents 85 years and over were classified as black or other (table A). This difference in race among the older age groups is due in part to the longer life expectancy of white persons (74 years) compared with persons of other races (69 years)[3,4] and also to differential rates of residence by elderly black and other residents in nursing homes. As shown in table B, the 1977 residency rate in nursing homes for white persons 65 years and over was 50 per 1,000 population, compared with 30 per 1,000 population for black and other persons. After age 75 years the residency rates for white persons were significantly higher than those for black and other persons

Table B. Number of nursing home residents per 1,000 population, by age, sex, and race: United States, 1963, 1969, 1973-74, and 1977

Age and year	Total	Sex		Race		
		Male	Female	White[1]	Black and other	
					Total	Black
1963						
Under 65 years	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	---
65 years and over	25.4	18.1	31.1	26.6	10.3	---
65-74 years	7.9	6.8	8.8	8.1	5.9	---
75-84 years	39.6	29.1	47.5	41.7	13.8	---
85 years and over	148.4	105.6	175.1	157.7	41.8	---
1969						
Under 65 years	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.4
65 years and over	37.1	25.0	46.1	38.8	17.6	17.8
65-74 years	11.6	9.9	12.9	11.7	9.6	10.0
75-84 years	51.7	36.0	62.3	54.1	22.9	22.3
85 years and over	203.2	130.8	247.6	221.9	52.4	51.8
1973-74[2]						
Under 65 years	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
65 years and over	45.1	30.2	55.5	47.3	21.9	22.4
65-74 years	12.3	11.3	13.1	12.5	10.6	11.0
75-84 years	59.4	40.8	71.1	61.9	30.1	39.9
85 years and over	253.7	180.4	290.6	269.0	91.4	96.4
1977						
Under 65 years	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9
65 years and over	47.9	30.7	59.7	49.7	30.4	31.4
65-74 years	14.5	12.7	15.9	14.2	16.8	17.1
75-84 years	68.0	47.4	80.6	70.6	38.6	42.0
85 years and over	216.4	140.0	251.5	229.0	102.0	106.7

[1]Includes persons of Hispanic origin.
[2]Excludes residents in personal care homes.

SOURCES: Data for 1963 are from the National Center for Health Statistics: Characteristics of residents in institutions for the aged and chronically ill, United States, April-June 1963, by G. Wunderlich. *Vital and Health Statistics.* PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 12-No. 2. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Sept. 1965. Data for 1969 are from the National Center for Health Statistics: Measures of chronic illness among residents of nursing homes, United States, June-August 1969, by D. Ingram. *Vital and Health Statistics.* Series 12-No. 24. DHEW Pub. No. (HRA) 74-1709. Health Resources Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Mar. 1974. Population data for 1973-74 and 1977 used to compute the rates are from the U.S. Bureau of the Census: Estimates of the population of the United States by age, sex and race, 1970-1977. *Current Population Reports.* Series P-25, No. 721. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978.

(and for black persons in particular) regardless of age group. However, for persons age 65-74 years, the rate of nursing home use was similar for white persons (14 per 1,000 population) and black and other persons (17 per 1,000 population).

Previous nursing home surveys conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics have shown that the underrepresentation of persons classified as black and others in nursing homes has been a consistent trend since 1963, when the first ad hoc survey of nursing homes was conducted. In that year the utilization rate for white persons (27 per 1,000 population age 65 years and over) was nearly 3 times the rate for black persons and others (10 per 1,000 population age 65 years and over) (table B). Despite general underutilization of nursing homes by black and other persons, their rate of nursing home use has been increasing since 1963, due to the increasing proportion of persons classified as black and others in the general population.

Table C. Mean age of nursing home residents at admission and standard error of the mean, by sex, race or ethnicity, and marital status: United States, 1977

Sex, race or ethnicity, and marital status	Mean age at admission	
	Mean	Standard error
All residents	75.4	0.23
Sex		
Male	71.6	0.42
Female	77.0	0.23
Race or ethnicity		
White (not Hispanic)[1]	75.9	0.23
Black (not Hispanic)	69.9	0.80
Hispanic and other	70.2	1.88
Marital status		
Married	74.8	0.46
Widowed[1]	80.0	0.15
Divorced or separated	64.3	0.62
Never married	65.0	0.59

[1]Includes a small number of unknowns.

The lower nursing home utilization rate for elderly black and other persons may be related to their greater availability of informal home care. According to a 1968 study of home care use, proportionately more black and other persons received home care than did white persons. For the U.S. noninstitutionalized population age 75 years and over, 17 percent of black and other persons received home care, compared with 13 percent of white persons.[35] Other factors affecting black and other persons' utilization of nursing homes are discussed in subsequent sections of this report.

In the previous discussion of nursing home use by race, persons of Hispanic origin were included in the racial category "white" for analytical purposes. This was done because the total population estimates used to derive residency rates in nursing homes include Hispanic persons in that category. Since 1977 NNHS data concern residents' race and ethnicity (see question 3 of the Resident Questionnaire in appendix III), the following ethnic categories are used in the remainder of this report: white (not Hispanic), black (not Hispanic), and Hispanic and other.

Marital Status

Due to their greater longevity, females are more likely than males to become widowed. This is reflected to an extreme degree in the nursing home population, where 72 percent of female residents were widowed, compared with 38 percent of males. As table 1 shows, a larger proportion of females than males were widowed regardless of age group. Conversely a larger proportion of males (23 percent) were married than were females (7 percent). As 86 percent of the residents were elderly (65 years and over), information on residents' marital status essentially reflects the marital status of elderly residents. In contrast to elderly nursing home residents, residents under 65 years were more often never married (51 percent) or divorced or separated (21 percent). Only 17 percent of the younger residents were widowed.

The marital status distribution of the nursing home population reflects the frequently cited finding that chronically ill elderly persons who live alone, without a spouse or other social supports, are at greatest risk of institutionalization. For example, in the First Longitudinal Study of Aging, conducted by the Duke Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development, Palmore found that those living alone have a higher chance of institutionalization (33 percent) than those not living alone (24 percent) "because they were less able to arrange for someone to care for them outside an institution when they became physically or mentally incapacitated." Other factors associated with greater risk of institutionalization are being never married, separated from spouse, and having none or few children.[36] Thus in comparison with the U.S. population age 65 years and over, persons who are widowed or never married are overrepresented in nursing homes: 69 percent of the nursing home population age 65 years and over are widowed, while only 36 percent of the noninstitutionalized U.S. population age 65 years and over are widowed. Similarly, 14 percent of the elderly nursing home population, in contrast to 6 percent of their noninstitutionalized counterparts, were never married (table D).

Data from the 1970 census also confirm the greater likelihood of an unmarried elderly person being institutionalized in a nursing home or

Table D. Number of nursing home residents and the noninstitutionalized population age 65 years and over and percent distribution, by age, sex, race, and marital status: United States, 1977

Age, sex, race, and marital status	Nursing home residents	Noninstitutionalized population[1]
	Number	
All residents	1,126,000	22,100,000
	Percent distribution	
Total	100.0	100.0
Age		
65-74 years	18.8	64.0
75 years and over	81.2	36.0
Sex		
Male	26.1	41.3
Female	73.9	58.7
Race		
White[2]	93.3	90.6
Black and other	6.7	9.4
Marital status		
Married	12.1	53.2
Widowed	69.3	36.4
Divorced or separated	4.5	4.2
Never married	14.2	6.2

[1]Data are from the U.S. Bureau of the Census: Marital status and living arrangements: March 1977. *Current Population Reports.* Series P-20, No. 323. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Apr. 1978.

[2]Includes persons of Hispanic origin.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

home for the aged and dependent. As table E shows, in 1970 the residency rate per 1,000 population 65 years and over for married persons was 9, in contrast to 72 per 1,000 population for widowed persons, 40 per 1,000 population for divorced or separated persons, and 83 per 1,000 population for never-married persons. Table E also shows that the residency rate among never-married persons was higher at ages 65-74 years (45 per 1,000 population) than the other marital statuses (4-27 per 1,000 population), indicating that the chances of institutionalization for never-married elderly persons are higher at younger ages than for the other marital statuses.

Table E. Number of residents in nursing homes and homes for the aged per 1,000 population, by marital status and age: United States, 1970

Marital status	Age			
	65 years and over	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over
Married	8.5	3.5	17.7	54.0
Widowed	72.2	26.1	85.2	199.2
Divorced or separated	39.8	27.1	61.7	116.0
Never married	83.4	44.7	116.0	204.9

SOURCES: *1970 Census of the Population, General Population Characteristics,* U.S. Summary, PC (1) - D1; *1970 Census of Population, Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters,* PC (1) - B1.

Visitors Received

Although data on the existence of family members were not collected, information on the relationships of persons visiting residents provides proxy information on kinship supports. About 13 percent of the residents had no visitors, while over 87 percent had visitors. About 66 percent were visited by a member of the residents' immediate family (defined as spouse, children, siblings, or parents). Usually (over 50 percent) the visitor was a child of the nursing home resident, while 7 percent of the residents were visited by a spouse. Over 62 percent of the residents had daily or weekly visits, and over 25 percent had less frequent visits (table F).

When the frequency of visitors was examined by the resident's age, the proportion of residents receiving no visitors declined with age. Nearly 22 percent of those under 65 years received no visitors, in contrast to 10 and 8 percent of residents 75-84 years and 85 years and over, respectively. A smaller proportion of residents under 75 years (21 percent of those under 65 years and 39 percent of those 65-74 years) were visited by their children than were those over 75 years of age (56-61 percent). Residents age 65-74 years were more likely to have been visited by a spouse (14 percent) than were residents in the other age groups (3-8 percent).

When marital status was considered, a larger proportion of residents who were never married (23 percent) or divorced or separated (24 percent) received no visitors than did residents who

Table F. Percent distribution of nursing home residents by visitors received, according to age, race or ethnicity, and marital status: United States, 1977

Visitors received	All residents	Age				Race or ethnicity			Marital status			
		Under 65 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over	White (not Hispanic)[1]	Black (not Hispanic)	Hispanic and other	Married	Widowed[1]	Divorced or separated	Never married
	Percent distribution											
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Frequency												
None	12.5	21.5	17.4	10.8	8.3	11.7	22.0	19.8	5.2	9.3	23.7	23.1
Daily or weekly	62.2	44.4	55.4	65.6	68.9	63.2	48.2	56.8	80.5	67.1	44.0	41.1
Other[1]	25.4	34.1	27.3	23.7	22.8	25.1	29.8	23.4	14.3	23.5	32.3	35.7
Type[2]												
Immediate family[3]	66.4	62.2	62.8	67.9	68.3	67.4	52.2	65.3	87.0	71.4	58.4	40.3
Spouse	7.0	7.8	13.8	7.5	2.9	7.0	7.5	5.1	56.1	*0.2	*2.8	*
Children	50.3	21.1	39.0	56.1	61.1	51.6	30.8	47.8	60.0	64.3	41.9	1.6
Other relatives or unknown[4]	61.8	48.1	54.9	64.0	68.1	62.5	53.2	53.4	56.2	65.2	52.0	57.4

[1]Includes a small number of unknowns.
[2]Figures do not add to totals because multiple responses were permitted.
[3]Includes parents, spouse, children, and siblings.
[4]Includes grandchildren, other relatives, unrelated persons, and unknown.

were widowed (9 percent) or married (5 percent). Further, never-married and divorced or separated residents were least likely to have daily or weekly visits. When race or ethnicity was considered, a larger proportion of black (not Hispanic) residents (22 percent) than white (not Hispanic) residents (12 percent) received no visitors.

UTILIZATION

As stated in the previous section, nursing home utilization varies by the major demographic variables of age, sex, race or ethnicity, and marital status. In the following section, such utilization characteristics as prior living arrangements, primary reason for care, primary source of payment, and length of stay since admission are examined by these major demographic variables in order to shed further light on factors that affect nursing home use.

Prior Living Arrangements

Examination of residents' prior living arrangements sheds some light on their social supports prior to admission as well as on prior institutionalization. In 1977, 37 percent of the residents in nursing homes were admitted from their private residence, where they had usually lived with their immediate family (20 percent) or alone (13 percent). The next largest category of prior living arrangements was "general or short-stay hospital" (32 percent) followed by nursing homes (13 percent) and mental hospitals (6 percent). Three percent were admitted from semiprivate residences (boarding homes or homes for the aged) (table 2).

The type of prior living arrangement varied by sex. A higher proportion of females than males had either lived alone or with their children. Fourteen percent of female residents had lived alone prior to entering the nursing home, while only 10 percent of the male residents had lived alone. In addition, 12 percent of the females, in contrast to 6 percent of the males, had lived with their children prior to admission. Male residents, however, were more likely than female residents to have lived with their spouses prior to admission. Nine percent of the male residents, compared with 4 percent of the female residents, had lived with their spouses prior to admission. To some extent these findings are related to the greater likelihood of female residents being widowed (72 percent) than male residents were (38 percent), and the greater likelihood that male residents had a living spouse (23 percent) than female residents had (7 percent).

The residents' prior living arrangements also varied with age. A smaller proportion of younger residents (under 65 years) were admitted to the nursing home from a general or short-stay hospital (25 percent) than were elderly residents over 65 years of age (32-35 percent). Transfers from another nursing home did not vary by age; however, admissions from mental hospitals declined with age. Twenty-one percent of residents under 65 years of age were admitted from a mental hospital, compared with 2 percent of those 85 years and over. A smaller proportion of residents under 65 years (3 percent) and residents 65-74 years (6 percent) had previously lived with their children than had residents in the two oldest age groups (12 and 14 percent, respectively); this finding reflects, in part, the need for informal social support of very elderly persons and the smaller probability of younger residents (under 65 years) having lived with their children, since 51 percent of these residents had never married.

When race or ethnicity was considered, a larger proportion of black (not Hispanic) residents were previously institutionalized (60 percent) than were white (not Hispanic) residents (54 percent). This difference is primarily accounted for by the larger proportion of black (not Hispanic) residents (12 percent) than white (not Hispanic) residents (6 percent) who were transferred from a mental hospital. As a group minority residents, that is, black (not Hispanic) and Hispanic and other residents, were less likely to have been admitted from their private residence than were white (not Hispanic) residents. Thirty-one percent of minority residents were admitted from their own homes, compared with 38 percent of white residents. Minority residents, however, were less likely to have lived alone in their homes (6 percent) than were white residents (13 percent) (table 3).

Residents without spouses were more likely to have lived alone prior to admission. A smaller proportion of married residents (4 percent) had lived alone prior to admission to the facility than was the case with any other marital status (9-15 percent). Similarly married residents were most likely to have lived with others prior to admission: 38 percent of married residents had lived with others, compared with 13-21 percent of nonmarried residents. There were other differences in prior institutionalization by marital status. A smaller proportion of never-married residents were transferred to the facility from general or short-stay hospitals (24 percent), and a larger proportion of divorced or separated residents (13 percent) and never-married residents (16 percent) were admitted from mental hospitals.

Primary Reason for Care

Overall, nearly 4 of every 5 residents were admitted because of poor physical health (78 percent), 7 percent were in the facility because of mental illness, and 4 percent were admitted because of mental retardation. About 2 percent were admitted because of behavioral problems, 5 percent because of social reasons, and 4 percent because of economic or other reasons.

Prior living arrangements were related to the primary reason for care. A larger proportion of those in the facility because of mental illness or mental retardation had previously been institutionalized in another health facility (72 and 63 percent, respectively) than were those admitted because of poor physical health, or behavioral, social, economic, or other reasons (38-54 percent). Residents admitted to the facility because of mental illness came primarily from mental hospitals (40 percent) or general or short-stay hospitals (17 percent). Residents admitted because of mental retardation were also chiefly admitted from mental hospitals (24 percent), with about 17 and 16 percent transferred from another nursing home or other type of health facility, respectively (table 4).

Residents admitted because of poor physical health, or behavioral, social, economic, or other reasons were more often admitted from their own homes (38-51 percent) than were residents who received care because of mental illness (18 percent) or mental retardation (29 percent). Larger proportions of residents in nursing homes because of social and economic or other reasons had lived alone prior to admission (23 and 20 percent, respectively) than had residents admitted because of poor health (13 percent) (table 4).

Primary Source of Payment

Data on sources of funds used to maintain residents in nursing homes provide a rough measure of residents' income sources since public funds for nursing home care are generally available only to those who, alone, cannot afford to pay for such care. The Medicaid program, for example (title XIX of the Social Security Act), was designed to ease the financial burden of medical care for the poor of all ages. The Medicare program (title XVIII of the Social Security Act) covers all persons age 65 years and over and two additional high-risk groups: disabled persons under 65 who had been entitled to receive social security cash benefits for at least 2 years, and persons with end-stage renal disease. Medicare is available to those persons regardless of income level.

Medicare finances up to 100 days of extended care services for persons 65 years and over in certified nursing home facilities during single spells of illness. Medicare specifically covers posthospital extended care to continue necessary medical treatment (following discharge after a minimum stay of 3 days in a hospital) in an institution (or distinct part thereof) that provides a level of care distinguished from the level of intensive care ordinarily furnished by a hospital.

Medicaid finances both skilled nursing and intermediate care services in nursing homes. In 1972 amendments to the Social Security Act, which became effective July 1, 1973, established a new name to reflect the common set of standards for institutions formerly identified as extended care facilities under Medicare and as skilled nursing homes under Medicaid. The name of these institutions is now "skilled nursing facilities" (SNF's).

Intermediate care services are those provided in an intermediate care facility (ICF). Intermediate care facilities provide health-related care and services to those who do not need care in skilled nursing facilities but require institutional care beyond room and board. Under new regulations, institutions for the mentally retarded or for victims of cerebral palsy, epilepsy, or other neurological conditions defined in the Developmental Disabilities Act may qualify as ICF's if they provide health and rehabilitative services. Recognition of ICF's became necessary because many elderly persons need long-term institutional care, although they do not need the level and degree of care available in skilled nursing facilities under titles XVIII and XIX.

The data show nine primary sources of payment for nursing home care: residents' own income or family support, Medicare (title XVIII of the Social Security Act), Medicaid (title XIX of the Social Security Act), other government assistance or welfare, religious organizations, Veterans' Administration (VA) contracts, initial payment-life care funds, no charge, and other sources (see question 46 of the Resident Questionnaire in appendix III). The data reflect the principal source used in the month preceding the survey, or, if the resident had been in the facility for less than a month, the time period between the date of admission and the date of the survey.

In 1977 nearly half of all residents (48 percent) relied on Medicaid as their primary source of payment for care. Thus Medicaid was the major funding source for nursing home care. Twenty and 28 percent of all nursing home residents received skilled nursing services and intermediate care services financed primarily by Medicaid, respectively. The next most frequent primary source of payment was residents' own income or family support (38 percent). This payment source also included private health insurance, retirement funds, and social security. Six percent of the residents relied primarily on other government assistance or welfare, and 5 percent relied on all other sources (religious organizations, foundations, volunteer agencies, VA contracts, initial payment arrangements, life-care arrangements, miscellaneous sources, and no-charge arrangements). A minority of the residents (2 percent) relied primarily on Medicare for payment of care (table 5).

Use of these payment sources varied by age. The proportion of residents who received intermediate care financed primarily by Medicaid was greatest in the two younger age groups under 75 years. Thirty-four percent of residents under 65 years and 32 percent of residents 65-74 years

received intermediate care, compared with 25-27 percent for the two older age groups. Use of either Medicare or Medicaid-skilled care did not vary by age; however, the proportion of residents primarily using other government assistance or welfare and all other sources generally declined with age. When sex was considered, a larger proportion of female than male residents relied primarily on Medicaid for skilled nursing care.

When race or ethnicity was examined, a significantly larger proportion of black (not Hispanic) residents relied on Medicaid for their stay in nursing homes (73 percent) than did white (not Hispanic) residents (46 percent) or Hispanic and other residents (51 percent). Use of Medicaid to pay for intermediate care services was greatest for black (not Hispanic) residents than for others. Forty-seven percent of black (not Hispanic) residents received intermediate care, compared with 27 percent of white (not Hispanic) residents and 21 percent of Hispanic and other residents. A larger proportion of black (not Hispanic) residents (26 percent) than white (not Hispanic) residents (19 percent) received skilled nursing care paid primarily by Medicaid. In contrast to their relatively greater use of Medicaid for primary payment, black (not Hispanic) residents were less likely to use their own income or family support for primary payment for care. (This was also the case for Hispanic and other residents.) Thirteen and 18 percent, respectively, of black (not Hispanic) and Hispanic and other residents, compared with 41 percent of white (not Hispanic) residents, relied on their own income or family support for primary payment for care.

Examination by marital status revealed other differences concerning primary source of payment. Use of Medicaid for primary payment (skilled or intermediate) was lower for married residents than for any other marital status. Thirty-four percent of married residents, compared with 48-53 percent of nonmarried residents, used Medicaid as the primary source of payment for care. Similarly, a smaller proportion of married residents (19 percent) than nonmarried residents (27-35 percent) received intermediate care financed primarily by Medicaid. A larger proportion of married residents (50 percent), followed by widowed residents (40 percent), divorced or separated residents (28 percent), and never-married residents (30 percent), used their own income or family support for primary payment. These findings are probably related to the greater financial resources of persons who are married or who have children than of those without spouses or children.

Length of Stay Since Admission

At the time of the survey most nursing home residents were characterized by long stays in the facility; 64 percent had resided in the facility 1 year or more. About 24 percent of the residents had been in the facility less than 6 months, and 15 percent had been in the facility less than 3 months (table 6).

As figure 1 shows, the length-of-stay distribution of the nursing home population is a generally decreasing function, which reflects the decreasing probabilities of residents' surviving to long stays after admission. The mean length of stay, which is influenced by the range of cases, was significantly longer (2.6 years) than the median length of stay after admission (1.6 years) (table 7). The median length of stay is the point in the distribution where half the residents have shorter stays and half have longer stays.

Before analyzing the differences in length of stay among nursing home residents, certain caveats should be noted. First, the length of stay measured for residents is incomplete; that is, it reflects only the time the resident had been in the facility, not the time he or she will ultimately spend in the facility. Second, the length-of-stay distribution of residents, although typical of those found in previous cross-sectional sample surveys of nursing home residents,[7,21] is heavily weighted with long-term residents as a result of the methodology that samples all persons on the facility roster the night before the survey. In contrast, a previous report from the 1977 National Nursing Home Survey, based on data from a sample of all discharges from nursing homes during 1976, shows that nursing homes provide a substantial volume of short-term care in addition to the prolonged care for the elderly usually associated with nursing homes.[3] Charac-

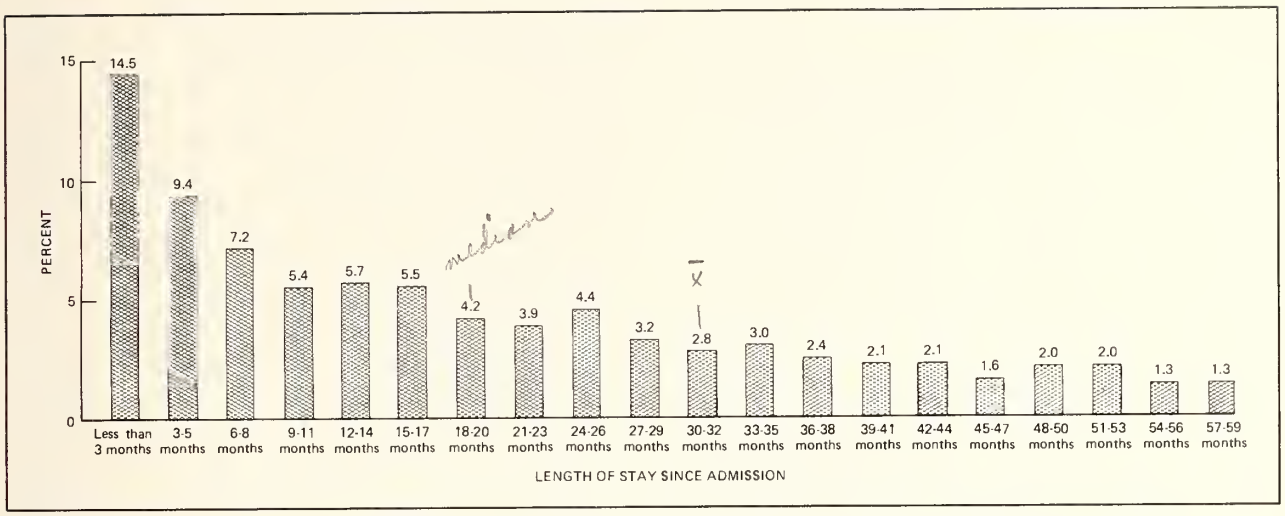

Figure 1. Percent distribution of nursing home residents, by length of stay since admission: United States, 1977

teristics of short-term nursing home residents, as well as an examination of outcome, is presented in a forthcoming report that covers persons discharged from nursing homes (both live and dead) during calendar year 1976.[37] The following analysis looks at characteristics of long-term nursing home residents by examining the average length of stay since admission in the resident nursing home population.

In 1977 long-term nursing home residents could be characterized as those persons with prior institutionalization in mental hospitals, and those elderly persons who lacked the social resources to prevent early institutionalization in nursing homes. Residents transferred from mental hospitals had longer average stays (4.5 years) than had residents transferred from general or short-stay hospitals (1.8 years) or nursing homes (2.2 years) (table 7). Similarly, when primary reason for care was examined, residents admitted because of mental illness (3.5 years), mental retardation (4.3 years), and social reasons (3.2 years) had longer average stays than had residents admitted because of poor physical health (2.4 years) or behavioral reasons (1.7 years).

Among residents admitted from private residences, the average stay was longer for those who had lived alone (3.1 years) than for those who had lived with either their spouse (2.4 years) or children (2.5 years). When frequency of visitors was examined, residents who received no visitors (3.4 years) had longer average stays than residents receiving daily or weekly visits (2.2 years). When marital status was examined, never-married residents had longer average stays (3.7 years) than any other marital status, while married residents had the shortest average stays (1.6 years).

Although most residents were in the facility for long stays, certain residents were characterized by shorter lengths of stay. The stays for Medicare recipients, for example, were considerably shorter than those for residents who used any of the remaining sources because Medicare provides for only the first 100 days of inpatient care in a skilled nursing facility. In 1977, 89 percent of the residents who used Medicare as their primary source of payment were in the facility for less than 6 months, and the average time spent in the facility by residents who used Medicare was 0.7 year. In contrast, the average stays for residents who used the remaining primary sources of payment ranged from 2.2 to 3.1 years (table 7). (Because the primary source of payment for residents was the one that paid the greatest amount of the resident's charge in the month prior to the survey, it is possible that the primary payment source changed for Medicare recipients during the course of the stay.)

Length of stay by selected health characteristics is discussed in the next section on health status.

HEALTH STATUS

As mentioned, the primary reason cited for residents' institutionalization was poor physical health requiring nursing services, personal care, or rehabilitation. Since 86 percent of the residents in nursing homes were elderly (age 65 years and over), many nursing home residents' health problems were associated with old age. However, the health problems of some residents were associated with developmental disabilities or were the result of accidents. The following section presents a health status profile of the nursing home resident population with regard to prevalence of chronic conditions or impairments, primary diagnosis at last examination, functional status, sensory impairments (vision, hearing, speech, communication, and use of dentures), and behavioral problems.

Chronic Conditions or Impairments

Due to the elderly composition of the nursing home population, most residents in nursing homes suffer from chronic multiple conditions associated with old age. Almost all residents had one or more chronic conditions or impairments (99 percent), with an average of 3.9 chronic conditions per resident. The most prevalent chronic condition suffered by residents was arteriosclerosis (48 percent), followed by heart trouble (34 percent), senility (32 percent), chronic brain syndrome (25 percent), and arthritis and rheumatism (25 percent). Prevalence of each of these conditions or impairments increased with age. Other chronic conditions or impairments that increased with age were the following: cataracts, hip fractures, constipation, anemia, and edema. In contrast, the prevalence of several conditions markedly decreased with age: mental illness, mental retardation, and paralysis unrelated to stroke. In general, these were the conditions with the highest prevalence rates among residents under 65 years of age. Mental illness and mental retardation were the most prevalent conditions reported for younger residents. The prevalence of mental retardation showed the steepest decline with age (table 8).

Prevalence rates for chronic conditions varied by sex; however, these differences were relatively small compared with age differences. The prevalence rate of mental retardation among males (96 per 1,000 residents) was more than twice that for females (47 per 1,000 residents). Other conditions for which the prevalence rate among men exceeded that for women included mental illness, paralysis or palsy related to stroke, cancer, chronic respiratory disease, alcoholism, and missing arms, legs, or extremities, including feet, toes, hands, or fingers.

Female residents had higher prevalence rates for arteriosclerosis (502 per 1,000 residents for females compared with 411 for males), hypertension (227 per 1,000 residents for females compared with 165 for males) and senility (348 per 1,000 residents for females compared with 250 for males) (figure 2). Females also had higher rates than males for arthritis and rheumatism, diabetes, edema, constipation, hip fractures, and other bone fractures. The rate of hip fractures was about 2½ times as high for females as for males: 101 per 1,000 female residents had hip fractures, compared with 41 per 1,000 male residents (table 8).

When race or ethnicity was considered, white (not Hispanic) residents had a higher prevalence rate of arteriosclerosis (484 per 1,000 residents) than black (not Hispanic) and Hispanic and other residents (412 and 268 per 1,000 residents, respectively) (table 9). The rate for black (not Hispanic) residents, however, was higher than that for white residents for the following conditions or impairments: hypertension, stroke, paralysis or palsy related to stroke, chronic brain syndrome, and alcoholism. Hispanic and other residents had a higher prevalence rate of diabetes than white (not Hispanic) residents had.

Primary Diagnosis at Last Examination

To complement data on reported chronic conditions and impairments, the primary diagnosis as recorded by the physician at last examination was obtained from the medical record for each sample resident.

The primary diagnosis recorded was the one condition that currently affected the resident most seriously. Table G shows the most recent primary diagnosis for residents: about 40 per-

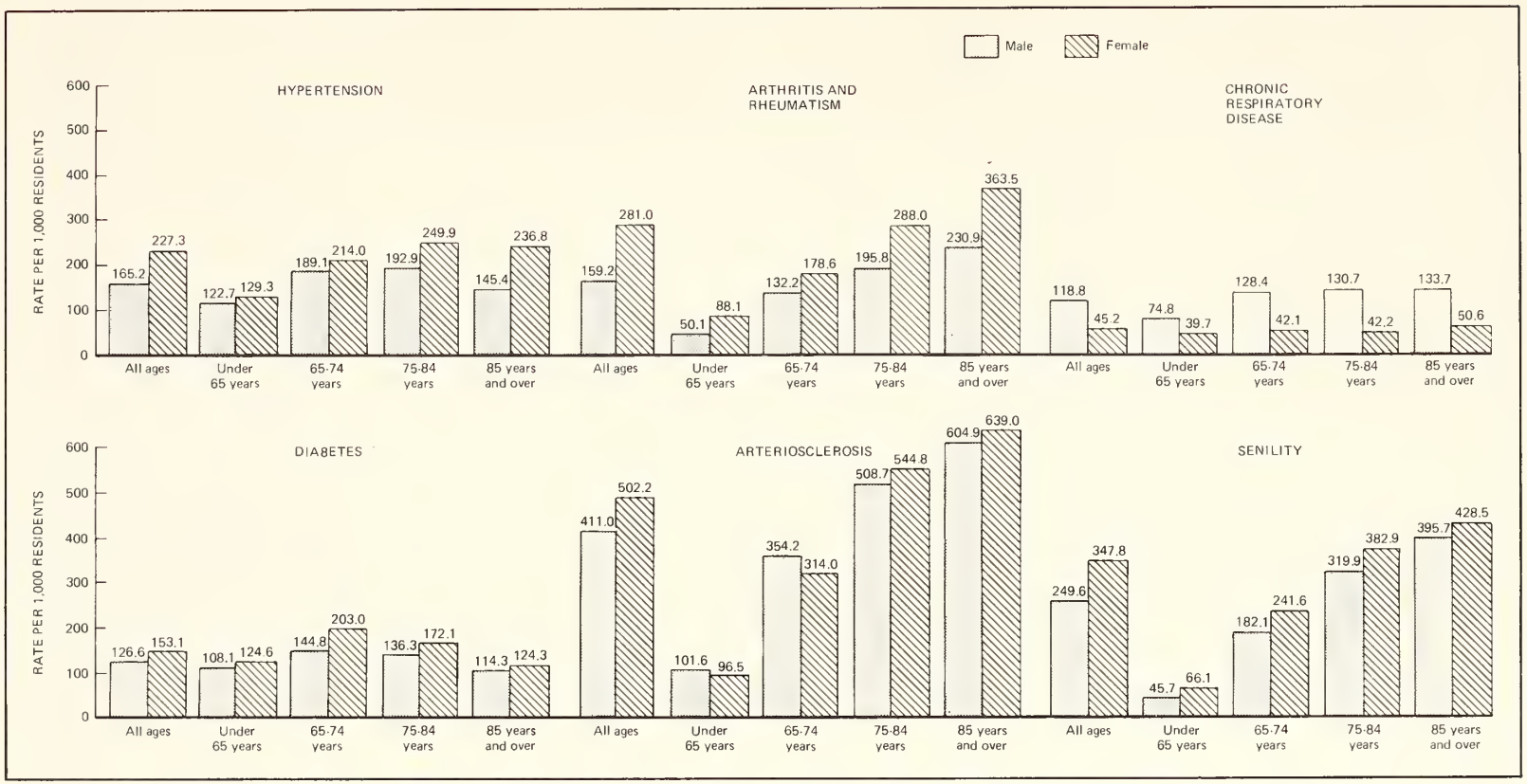

Figure 2. Prevalence rates per 1,000 nursing home residents for selected chronic conditions and impairments, by age and sex: United States, 1977

Table G. Percent distribution of nursing home residents by primary diagnosis at last examination, according to age: United States, 1977

Primary diagnosis at last examination[1]	Age		
	All ages	Under 65 years	65 years and over
	Percent distribution		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Diseases of the circulatory system			
Total	39.7	13.5	43.8
Congestive heart failure	4.1	*	4.6
Arteriosclerosis	20.3	2.3	23.1
Hypertension	3.7	2.2	3.9
Stroke	7.9	6.1	8.2
Heart attack, ischemic heart disease	1.7	*	1.9
Other	2.0	1.7	2.0
Mental disorders and senility without psychosis			
Total	20.4	45.9	16.4
Senile psychosis	1.6	*	1.8
Other psychosis	4.4	15.1	2.7
Chronic brain syndrome	7.4	6.5	7.6
Senility without psychosis	2.0	*	2.3
Mental retardation	3.3	17.9	0.9
Alcoholism and other mental disorders	1.7	5.4	1.1
Other diagnoses[2]			
Total	33.0	32.3	33.1
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissues:			
Arthritis and rheumatism	4.3	2.1	4.7
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs:			
Parkinson's disease	1.8	*0.9	1.9
Accidents, poisonings, and violence:			
Hip fracture	2.2	*0.8	2.5
Other bone fracture	0.8	*	0.9
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases:			
Diabetes	5.5	4.8	5.6
Neoplasms:			
Cancer	2.2	*1.4	2.3
Diseases of the respiratory system	2.4	1.6	2.5
Diagnosis unknown[3]			
Total	6.9	8.3	6.7

[1]Disease group categories based on *Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States* (ICDA).
[2]Only diagnoses of sufficient magnitude are noted.
[3]Includes those who received no physician visit while in facility.

cent had diseases of the circulatory system, over 20 percent had a mental disorder or senility without psychosis, and 33 percent had some other diagnosis. For 7 percent of the residents the diagnosis was unknown. (This category also includes residents with no information on diagnosis in their records because they had not seen a physician since entering the facility.) Arterio-

sclerosis, or hardening of the arteries, was the most frequent individual diagnosis for residents (20 percent).

Table G also shows significant differences in the primary diagnosis between the two major age groups: those 65 years and over, and those under 65 years. The primary diagnosis for nearly half of those under 65 years (46 percent) was mental disorders or senility without psychosis, while the primary diagnosis for nearly half of residents 65 years and over (44 percent) was diseases of the circulatory system. The proportion of residents 65 years and over with the following diagnoses exceeded that for residents under 65 years: arteriosclerosis, hypertension, stroke, arthritis and rheumatism, and chronic brain syndrome. In contrast, the proportion of residents under 65 years with psychosis, mental retardation, and alcoholism and other mental disorders exceeded that of residents 65 years and over.

Length of stay varied by diagnosis. A larger proportion of residents with a diagnosis of cancer (50 percent), hip fractures (49 percent), or other fractures (49 percent) had stays less than 6 months than residents with any other diagnosis (table 21 of reference 1). Similarly, the average stay for persons with these diagnoses was shorter than those for other diagnoses. The average length of stay since admission for residents diagnosed as having cancer, hip fractures, and other bone fractures was 1.3 years, 1.2 years, and 1.3 years, respectively, compared with 2.1 to 4.6 years for persons with other diagnoses. Residents with a primary diagnosis of mental retardation had the longest average stay (4.6 years) (table H).

Functional Status

One indicator of residents' need for nursing care is their functional status in performing daily living activities, such as bathing, dressing, using a toilet room, mobility, continence, and eating. As shown in table 10, nursing home residents were highly dependent in many of these activities. Eighty-six percent of the residents required assistance in bathing, 69 percent required assistance in dressing or remained partially or completely undressed, 66 percent required assistance in walking or were chairfast or bedfast, 53 percent required assistance or did not use the toilet room, and 45 percent were incontinent in bowels or bladder. Residents were most likely to require assistance with bathing (86 percent). The proportion of residents requiring assistance in these activities increased with age.

The index of activities of daily living (ADL), developed by Katz et al.,[38-39] summarizes overall performance in six functions of daily living (bathing, dressing, using a toilet room, mobility, continence, and eating) by scaling the degree of assistance required in the activities. According to the index, performance is summarized as grade A, B, C, D, E, F, or G, where A is the most independent grade and G the most dependent grade. The general form of the index is as follows:

A	Independent in bathing, dressing, using toilet room, mobility, continence, and eating.
B	Dependent in only one activity.
C	Dependent in bathing and one other activity.
D	Dependent in bathing, dressing, and one other activity.
E	Dependent in bathing, dressing, using toilet room, and one other activity.
F	Dependent in bathing, dressing, using toilet room, mobility, and one other activity.
G	Dependent in all six activities.
Other	Dependent in at least two activities but not classifiable as C, D, E, or F.

The index was originally developed as a measure of function, one which could be used to objectively evaluate the chronically ill and elderly population. The index has been used to predict chronic conditions, to assess need for care, and to determine the effectiveness of treatment. For example, one study found that the ADL status determined at initial assessment was highly predictive of the patients' type of discharge within the following 6-week period.[40] In

Table H. Mean length of stay since admission and standard error of the mean, by primary diagnosis at last examination and age: United States, 1977

Primary diagnosis at last examination[1]	Length of stay since admission in days					
	Mean			Standard error		
	All ages	Under 65 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 65 years	65 years and over
Total	957.9	1,122.9	931.9	16.8	47.0	17.0
Diseases of the circulatory system						
Total	944.7	995.9	942.3	21.5	94.6	22.1
Congestive heart failure	751.9	*732.1	752.9	55.0	247.8	56.0
Arteriosclerosis	1,044.1	1,013.6	1,044.6	33.0	232.2	33.3
Hypertension	1,034.6	1,277.5	1,013.3	66.5	300.4	67.8
Stroke	774.7	849.8	766.0	39.8	120.3	42.4
Heart attack, ischemic heart disease	883.9	*1,049.1	876.8	93.9	423.8	96.1
Other	890.4	1,222.5	845.0	86.2	303.4	88.7
Mental disorders and senility without psychosis						
Total	1,148.1	1,315.8	1,074.2	38.6	73.9	42.8
Senile psychosis	840.5	*	834.6	78.5	*	76.9
Other psychosis	1,266.5	1,177.6	1,344.0	84.0	111.2	109.3
Chronic brain syndrome	987.3	1,069.0	976.1	45.5	133.0	48.0
Senility without psychosis	1,019.5	395.0	1,031.9	90.9	101.8	92.5
Mental retardation	1,669.6	1,648.5	1,732.7	115.0	125.9	267.0
Alcoholism and other mental disorders	990.6	992.3	989.3	149.2	197.9	214.6
Other diagnoses[2]						
Total	884.4	914.9	879.7	24.4	66.2	25.9
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissues:						
Arthritis and rheumatism	927.9	682.4	945.7	52.3	149.7	53.8
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs:						
Parkinson's disease	1,042.3	1,043.6	1,042.2	94.6	208.8	101.0
Accidents, poisonings, and violence:						
Hip fracture	430.7	158.2	445.2	52.6	46.3	54.8
Other bone fracture	461.1	431.7	463.6	83.9	60.1	91.0
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases:						
Diabetes	1,001.4	1,134.8	983.5	54.5	244.0	52.5
Neoplasms:						
Cancer	475.6	180.6	503.0	53.4	51.6	57.7
Diseases of the respiratory system:						
Emphysema	797.4	896.4	787.8	74.6	265.5	76.0
Diagnosis unknown[3]						
Total	822.5	1,072.1	774.3	64.9	168.6	67.7

[1]Disease group categories based on *Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States* (ICDA).
[2]Only diagnoses of sufficient magnitude are noted.
[3]Includes those who received no physician visit while in facility.

that study, a higher percent of patients in A-E categories than in F and G groups were discharged to their homes.

The functional status data items collected in the 1977 National Nursing Home Survey generally conform to the definitions used by Katz

et al. (See questions 27-34 of the Resident Questionnaire in appendix III for actual data items used.) These data items were used to construct the index of dependency in activities of daily living. (See appendix II for criteria used to classify a resident as dependent.) The data show that, in 1977, 10 percent of the residents in nursing homes were functionally independent in all activities (category A) while 16 and 23 percent, respectively, were in the two most functionally dependent categories, F and G. As expected, the residents' scores were related to age: 23 percent of residents under age 65 years were functionally independent (category A), compared with 4 percent of residents 85 years and over. Similarly, the proportion of residents in the most dependent category (G) increased with age from 16 percent of those under 65 years to 28 percent of those 85 years and over. When sex was considered, a larger proportion of females had dependency level F or G (41 percent) than males had (33 percent) (table 11).

When race or ethnicity was examined, no significant differences were found among the proportions of residents by functional status among white (not Hispanic) and black (not Hispanic) residents. There were major differences, however, in the level of dependency by marital status. A larger proportion of married residents (31 percent) and widowed residents (25 percent) were in the most dependent category (G) than were residents in any other marital status (15-17 percent). Further, a larger proportion of divorced or separated residents (21 percent) and never-married residents (17 percent) were in the most independent category (A). The higher level of functional status of divorced or separated and never-married residents is further indication that their institutionalization may have simply been a means of satisfying housing and social needs. It also reflects the generally younger ages of divorced or separated and never-married residents.

When primary source of payment was examined, a larger proportion of Medicare (42 percent) and Medicaid-skilled care residents (33 percent) were in the most dependent category (G) than were residents who used any other primary payment source (19-22 percent), indicating the effect of regulations. Under Medicare and Medicaid skilled nursing facility regulations, care may be certified only for eligible individuals who require skilled nursing or skilled rehabilitative services on a daily basis.

Sensory Impairments

As shown in table 10, the majority of residents (67 percent) were considered to have unimpaired vision; that is, they could read ordinary newsprint regardless of whether they wore eyeglasses. About 19 percent of the residents had partially impaired vision (with or without eyeglasses), while 7 percent had severely impaired vision (they could recognize the features of familiar persons only if they were within 2-3 feet). An estimated 38,400 persons, or 3 percent, were blind. Visual impairments are typically associated with aging, and the proportion of residents with partially or severely impaired vision increased with age. The proportion of residents with partially impaired vision increased from 11 percent of those under age 65 years to 24 percent of those 85 years and over. Similarly, the proportion of residents with severely impaired vision increased from 2 percent of the residents under 65 years to 10 percent of residents 85 years and over. Sixty-one percent wore eyeglasses to correct their vision. Use of eyeglasses, like the prevalence of visual impairments, increased with age (figure 3). Female residents used eyeglasses more often (64 percent) than male residents did (52 percent).

Like visual impairments, hearing loss or impairments increased with age. Table 10 shows that the proportion of residents with partially impaired hearing increased from 7 percent for residents under age 65 years to 33 percent for residents 85 years and over. The prevalence of hearing impairments did not vary by sex. Although 26 percent of the residents had partially or severely impaired hearing, only 6 percent used hearing aids. As shown in figure 4, there was a pattern of increased utilization of hearing aids with age.

Speech impairments, unlike visual or hearing impairments, were most prevalent in the younger residents, particularly among those under age 65 years. The proportion of younger residents with severe speech impairments (12 percent) was nearly 3 times that for residents 85 years and over (5 percent). Similarly, the proportion of

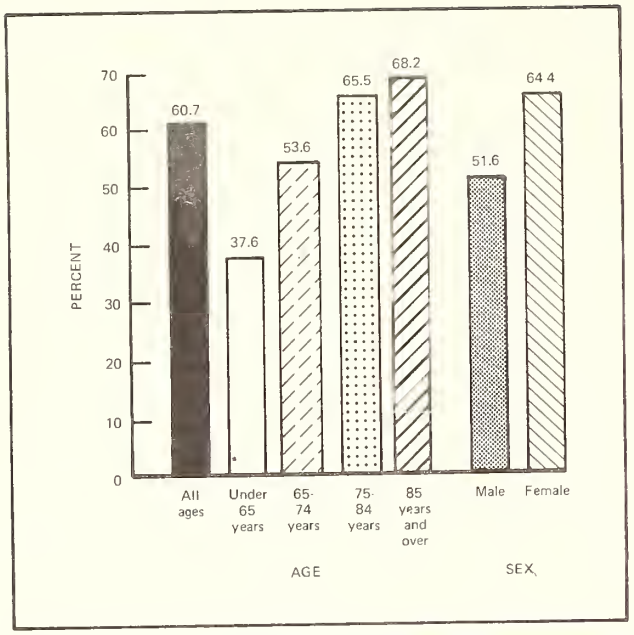

Figure 3. Percent of nursing home residents using eyeglasses, by age and sex: United States, 1977

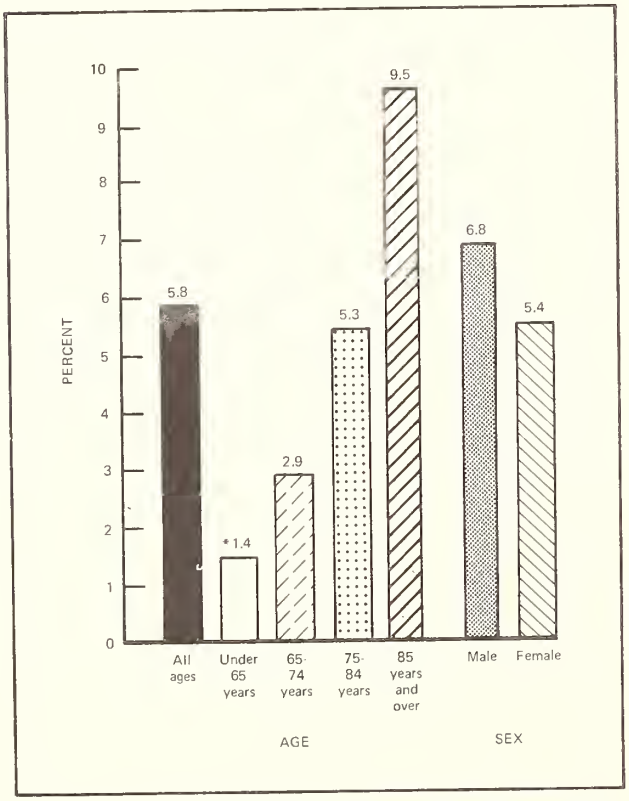

Figure 4. Percent of nursing home residents using a hearing aid, by age and sex: United States, 1977

residents with partially impaired speech or who were mute was also highest for residents under 65 years. A larger proportion of males than females had some level of speech impairment.

Overall, more than 75 percent of the residents had unimpaired speech, while 12 percent had partially impaired speech. The residents' ability to make known their physical, mental, or social needs to nursing home staffs is related to the ability to speak. Most residents in the survey (86 percent) communicated verbally, while 10 percent communicated nonverbally. Four percent of the residents communicated nonverbally because of mental or emotional problems, and 6 percent could not talk, were too ill, or did not speak English. A sizeable number of residents (58,000, or 4 percent), however, did not communicate at all.

The use of dentures increased dramatically with age. Whereas 58 percent of the residents had dentures, the majority were age 65 years and over (94 percent). The proportion of residents with no dentures was highest among residents under 65 years (70 percent), and the proportion decreased with age from 49 percent of residents 65-74 years to 27 percent of residents 85 years and over. Sixty and 63 percent of residents 75-84 years and 85 years and over, respectively, had dentures and used them, in contrast to 22 percent of residents under 65 years and 41 percent of residents age 65-74 years (table 10).

Behavioral Problems

Behavioral problems exhibited by nursing home residents may be the result of developmental disabilities, chronic illness, or the effects of aging. In 1977 nearly 66 percent of all residents exhibited some type of behavioral problem. The most frequent problem reported for residents was depressed or withdrawn behavior (35 percent), followed by agitated, nervous, or hyperactive behavior (34 percent), abusive, aggressive, or disruptive behavior (17 percent), wandering (11 percent), and other behavioral problems (9 percent) (table 10). Younger residents (under 65 years) exhibited behavioral problems more often than did residents in the older age groups in all categories of behavioral problems, except depressed or withdrawn be-

havior and wandering. Residents in the two age groups under 75 years exhibited depressed or withdrawn behavior (47 percent of residents under 65 years and 41 percent of residents 65-74 years) more often than did residents in the two older age groups (29-34 percent). The proportion of residents who wandered did not vary by age. A previous report[1] shows that extra nursing time was required to monitor these problem behaviors. The proportion of residents who required extra nursing time was 80 percent of residents who were abusive, aggressive, or disruptive; 76 percent of residents who wandered; 77 percent of residents who exhibited other behavioral problems; 71 percent of residents who were agitated, nervous, or hyperactive; and 60 percent of residents who were depressed.

HEALTH SERVICES RECEIVED

The following section examines direct and indirect health services received by residents. Direct services include services received individually by residents, such as level of care received, time since last physician visit and nature of visit, type of medications received, and type of therapy services received. Indirect services include services generally available to all residents as a result of the nursing home environment, such as the availability of a medical director and skill level of the nursing staff.

Level of Care Received

Information on the level of care the resident actually received was elicited by asking the nurse if the resident had received any of a list of services within the past 7 days (see appendix II for a complete list of services). The responses were classified into the following four levels of nursing care:

Intensive nursing care.

Other nursing care.

Personal care.

Neither nursing nor personal care.

In 1977, 85 percent of all nursing home residents received nursing care services: 44 percent received intensive nursing care, and 41 percent received other nursing care. Only 14 percent of all residents received personal care services, and 1 percent received neither nursing nor personal care (table 12).

Since health status generally declines with age, it is not surprising that the proportion of residents who received intensive nursing care increased with age. A larger proportion of residents age 85 years and over received intensive nursing care (48 percent) than did residents under 65 years (34 percent). More directly, however, the need for nursing services is related to the resident's level of functional dependency. Increasing levels of functional dependency were associated with increasing proportions of residents receiving intensive nursing care. As table 12 shows, the proportion of residents receiving intensive nursing care increased from 5 percent of the residents in the most independent category (A) to 76 percent of residents in the most dependent category (G).

Level of nursing care received was also associated with certain primary diagnoses and chronic conditions. A larger proportion of residents with primary diagnoses of stroke (61 percent), Parkinson's disease (57 percent), cancer (57 percent), bone fractures other than hip (57 percent), and hip fractures (53 percent) received intensive nursing care than did residents with any other diagnosis (table 13). Certain chronic conditions or impairments were also associated with greater levels of nursing care. The proportion of residents who received intensive care was greatest for those with bedsores (72 percent), paralysis or palsy related to stroke (68 percent), paralysis or palsy unrelated to stroke (62 percent), kidney trouble (59 percent), permanent stiffness or deformity of back, arms, legs, or extremities, including feet, toes, hands, or fingers (59 percent), and stroke (58 percent). Since many of these conditions and impairments involve joint movement limitations, it is, perhaps, not surprising that a relationship exists between mobility status and the need for intensive nursing services. As figure 5 shows, the proportion of residents who received intensive nursing care increased with each category of mobility impairment from 20 percent of those who walked unassisted to 86 percent of those who were bedfast.

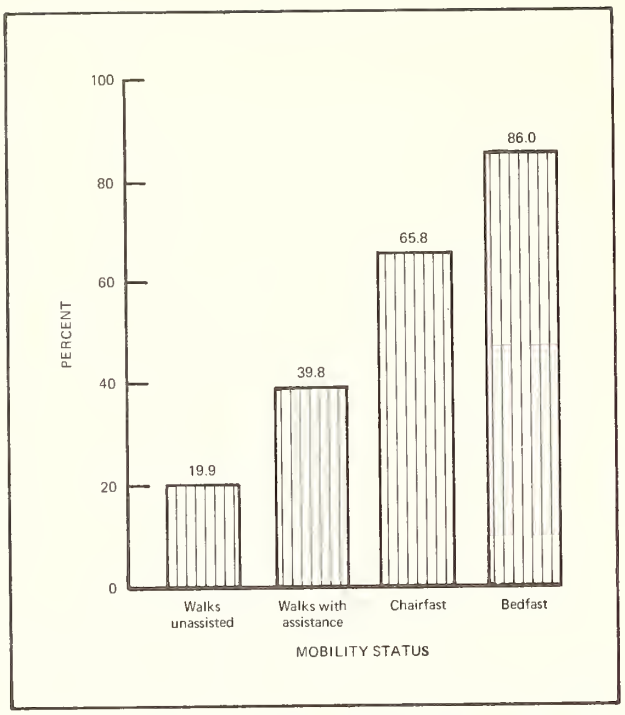

Figure 5. Percent of nursing home residents receiving intensive nursing care, by mobility status: United States, 1977

When primary source of payment was examined, residents who received skilled nursing care paid primarily by the Medicaid or Medicare programs received greater levels of care. The proportions of residents primarily using the Medicare and Medicaid-skilled programs for payment who received intensive nursing care was 67 and 55 percent, respectively, in contrast to 37-42 percent of residents in any of the remaining primary source of payment groups (table 14).

Physician Services

In 1977 about 4 out of 5 residents in nursing homes (81 percent) had regularly scheduled physician visits, while 13 percent received physician visits only when called, and 2 percent had some other arrangement. Usually the attending physician for the resident was the resident's own private physician (64 percent); only 30 percent of the residents were attended by a physician who was assigned by or worked for the facility (table J).

The average time since the last physician visit for residents was 39 days, and the median time between visits was 18 days. Overall, 21 percent of the residents had been visited by a physician less than a week prior to the survey date,

Table J. Percent distribution of nursing home residents, by physician services received: United States, 1977

Physician services	Percent distribution
Total	100.0
Time since last physician visit:	
Less than 1 week	20.6
1 to less than 2 weeks	16.8
2 weeks to less than 1 month	28.4
1 to less than 3 months	22.3
3 to less than 6 months	4.5
6 months to less than 1 year	1.7
1 year or more	1.3
No physician visits since entering facility	4.4
Median time since last physician visit in days	18.0
Time between last two physician visits:	
Less than 1 week	6.4
1 to less than 2 weeks	6.8
2 weeks to less than 1 month	28.2
1 to less than 3 months	36.1
3 to less than 6 months	4.7
6 months to less than 1 year	1.8
1 year or more	1.8
Not received two physician visits since entering facility[3]	9.9
Services given at last physician visit[2,3]:	
Examination	84.5
Treatment	14.5
Prescription	60.8
Orders for lab tests	18.7
Other	5.6
Location of last physician visit[3]:	
Outside facility	13.0
Inside facility[1]	82.7
Arrangement for physician services[3]:	
Physician on call	13.0
Regularly scheduled physician visits	81.1
Other arrangements[1]	1.5
Employment status of physician[3]:	
Private physician	63.5
Physician assigned by or works for facility	29.7
Other statuses	2.5

[1] Includes a small number of unknowns.
[2] Figures do not add to totals because multiple responses were permitted.
[3] Excludes those who received no physician visit while in facility.

and 66 percent had been visited by a physician less than a month prior to the survey date. Only 4 percent had not seen a physician since entering the facility, and 8 percent had their last physician visit at least 3 months ago (table J).

The frequency distribution of physician visits for residents with at least two physician visits since entering the facility varied from the frequency distribution of last physician visits. For example, the proportion of residents whose last physician visit was in the most frequent time interval of less than 1 week (21 percent) was greater than the similar proportion for residents with two physician visits (6 percent) (table J). This finding is influenced by newly admitted residents who are more likely to have had recent physician contact than residents with more stabilized conditions have had. Thus the average time since last physician visit increased with length of stay since admission from 20 days for residents in the facility less than 3 months to 48 days for residents in the facility 5 years or more (table K). In addition, newly admitted residents were less likely to have had two physician visits since entering the facility, due to their shorter stays.

The need for physician services is directly related to health status. As table 15 shows, the proportion of residents who last saw a physician 1 month prior to the survey date increased with higher levels of functional dependency; the proportion of residents whose last visit was less than 1 month prior to the survey date rose from 52 percent of residents in the most independent category (A) to 72 percent of those in the most dependent category (G). There is a similar difference in frequency of last physician visit by primary diagnosis at last examination, with greater frequency among those with certain serious or acute conditions. For example, 78 percent of those with neoplasms (cancer) and 78 percent of those with hip fractures had a physician visit within the month prior to the survey; in contrast, only 61 percent of those whose primary diagnosis was mental retardation and 58 percent of those with arthritis or rheumatism were in that category.

Table K. Mean time since last physician visit, by length of stay since admission: United States, 1977

Length of stay since admission	Mean time since last physician visit in days[1]
Total	38.7
Less than 3 months	20.4
3 to less than 6 months	33.5
6 months to less than 1 year	34.5
1 to less than 3 years	40.4
3 to less than 5 years	47.5
5 years or more	48.2

[1]Excludes those who received no physician visit since entering the facility.

Information was also obtained on the services provided by the physician at the time of the last visit. Overall, 85 percent of the residents received an examination at the time of the last visit, 15 percent received some type of treatment, and 61 percent received a prescription (including refills). Nineteen percent received orders for laboratory tests and 6 percent received other services. Required physician services varied by primary diagnosis at last examination. For example, the proportion of residents who received a prescription at last examination was lowest among those with a diagnosis of senility without psychosis (47 percent), mental retardation (51 percent), hip fracture (52 percent), and bone fracture other than hip (44 percent).

Physician services received by residents were also influenced by regulatory requirements for certification. When primary source of payment was examined, residents primarily using the Medicare or Medicaid (skilled or intermediate) programs for payment had regularly scheduled physician visits more often than residents using the other payment sources. Eighty-five to 94 percent of the Medicare and Medicaid residents had regularly scheduled physician visits, compared with 69-75 percent for the remaining payment sources (table 14). Medicaid intermediate care facility regulations require that the resident be seen by a physician at least once every 60 days (unless the physician decides that this frequency is unnecessary), while Medicare and Medicaid skilled nursing facility regulations require that the resident be seen by an attending

physician at least once every 30 days for the first 90 days following admission.[41]

A significantly larger proportion of residents who primarily relied on the Medicare and Medicaid programs for skilled care had their last physician visit less than 1 week prior to the survey (39 and 25 percent, respectively) than had residents who primarily used their own income or family support, the Medicaid intermediate care program, other government assistance or welfare, or all other sources (19 percent of each). This finding is related to the Medicare and Medicaid skilled nursing care requirement that the resident be medically evaluated, based on a physical examination performed within 48 hours after admission (unless such an examination was performed within 5 days prior to admission),[41] as well as to the greater frequency of physician visits required by the skilled nursing facility programs.

Medications Received

Data were also obtained about medications received by residents during the last 7 days. Information was collected on whether any medications, prescription or nonprescription, were received within 7 days prior to the survey date for any of the reported conditions or impairments listed in question 13 of the Resident Questionnaire, as well as whether the resident had in the last 7 days received tranquilizers, vitamins or minerals, or any other medication not previously mentioned (see question 14 of the Resident Questionnaire in appendix III). The data show that, due to the multiplicity of conditions exhibited by residents in nursing homes, 93 percent of all residents received some type of medication in the week prior to the survey. The proportion of residents who received any medication for a condition or impairment ranged from 17 percent of those with missing arms, legs, or extremities, including feet, toes, hands, or fingers,[1] to 94 percent of those with chronic constipation. The proportions of residents who received medication for selected conditions are presented in a previous report.[1] In addition to medications received for conditions and impairments reported, 36 percent of all residents had received tranquilizers, and 41 percent had received vitamins or minerals during the last 7 days.[1] Including the receipt of tranquilizers and vitamins or minerals, most nursing home residents received multiple drugs—on the average 3.2 medications per resident. The average number of conditions per resident was 3.9.

Although data were collected on whether the resident received medication for each of 39 chronic conditions or impairments, data on the type of medication were limited to whether the resident received tranquilizers, vitamins or minerals, or any other medication. Because tranquilizers may have been prescribed for a condition listed in question 13 of the Resident Questionnaire, it is possible that the count of residents receiving tranquilizers may be underestimated. The count of residents receiving vitamins or minerals may also be underestimated. For this reason, and because data on the type of medication received were limited in the 1977 survey, the remaining discussion presents previously unpublished data from 1973-74 National Nursing Home Survey.[a]

In the 1973-74 National Nursing Home Survey, data were collected on 14 broad categories of medications, covering both prescription and nonprescription categories. The categories, with common labels noted when appropriate, are tranquilizers, hypnotic-sedatives (including sleeping pills), stool softeners (laxatives), antidepressants, antihypertensives, diuretics, analgesics (including aspirin), diabetic agents, anti-inflammatory agents, anti-infectives, anti-anginal drugs, cardiac glycosides, anticoagulants, and vitamins or iron. There was an additional residual category for any medication received that was not classifiable into any of the other categories.

In 1973-74, of the 1,075,800 nursing home residents, 96 percent received at least one type of medication in the week prior to data collection. Nearly half (48 percent) of those taking medications received tranquilizers, while 38 percent

[a]The discussion of medications from the 1973-74 National Nursing Home Survey is substantially based on an unpublished report, written by Aurora Zappolo of the National Center for Health Statistics, on medical services received by nursing home residents.

received vitamin or iron supplements, 37 percent received analgesics, and 35 percent received stool softeners. In addition, more than a fourth of the residents received either diuretics (29 percent) or cardiac glycosides (26 percent) (table L).

Table 16 presents type of medication received by age and sex. Use of certain types of medications was directly related to age. Use of diuretics and cardiac glycosides increased as age increased. Fifteen percent of those under age 65 years who received one or more medications received diuretics, and 7 percent received cardiac glycosides; the proportions increased with each subsequent age group, with 33 percent of those 85 years and over receiving diuretics, and 32 percent receiving cardiac glycosides. According to a study of physician drug prescription patterns in skilled nursing facilities,[42] these drugs are prescribed to a greater extent to residents with heart disease; therefore, this pattern of use is not unexpected since the prevalence of heart disease also increases with age. Use of stool softeners, analgesics, and vitamins or iron supplements also increased with age. The use of tranquilizers and antidepressants was inversely related to age. Among residents who received one or more medications, the proportion receiving tranquilizers decreased from 63 percent of those under 65 years to 41 percent of those 85 years and over. Similarly the proportion of residents receiving antidepressants decreased from 11 percent of those under 65 years to 7 percent of those age 85 years and over. The greater proportion of mentally retarded persons among the younger age group accounted for this pattern.

An examination of the use of different types of medications according to chronic conditions or impairments further highlights these findings. A larger proportion of residents who were mentally ill (69 percent) or mentally retarded (64 percent) received tranquilizers than did residents with any other condition (table 17). Other patterns evident are that a greater proportion of persons with heart trouble (53 percent) than others received cardiac glycosides, and a greater proportion of persons with arthritis or rheumatism (48 percent) or chronic back trouble (55 percent) received analgesics than did others.

The proportion of residents who received various types of medications was related to sex; generally, a greater proportion of females than males received medications. For example, females of all ages received more antidepressants, analgesics, and diuretics than did males in the comparable age groups (table 16). Females age 65 and over received more vitamins and iron supplements than did males in each age group, and females age 75 and over received more tranquilizers and more antihypertensives than did males in the two older age groups. Females under 65 years received more diabetic agents than did males in that age group. There were exceptions to this general pattern, however. For example, the proportion of males age 75 and over who received anti-infectives was greater than that for females of the same age.

Table 18 shows the number of categories of medication by chronic conditions or impairments, primary diagnosis at last examination, and primary reason for admission. The median number of categories of medication received by nursing home residents in 1973-74 was 3.7. As

Table L. Number and percent of nursing home residents, by type of medication received: United States, 1973-74

Type of medication received	Residents receiving each medication	Residents receiving each medication
	Number	Percent
Residents receiving one or more medications[1]	890,000	95.9
Tranquilizers	492,600	47.7
Hypnotic-sedatives	355,200	34.4
Stool softeners	359,500	34.8
Antidepressants	91,300	8.9
Antihypertensives	119,900	11.6
Diuretics	296,700	28.8
Analgesics	377,500	36.6
Diabetic agents	102,000	9.9
Anti-inflammatory agents	80,300	7.8
Anti-infectives	91,500	8.9
Anti-anginal drugs	47,500	4.6
Cardiac glycosides	270,900	26.3
Anticoagulants	12,100	1.2
Vitamins or iron	388,400	37.6
Other	477,300	46.3
None	43,800	...

[1] Figures do not add to totals because residents may have received more than one type of medication.

Table M. Percent distribution of nursing home residents by level of care received, according to number of categories of medication received: United States, 1973-74

Number of categories of medication	All residents	Level of care received			
		Nursing care		Personal care	Neither nursing nor personal care
		Intensive	Other		
	Percent distribution				
None	100.0	28.4	31.6	18.8	21.2
One	100.0	34.3	38.4	27.3	-
Two	100.0	37.6	41.2	21.2	-
Three	100.0	41.1	42.7	16.3	-
Four	100.0	44.3	42.7	13.1	-
Five	100.0	44.5	46.3	9.2	-
Six	100.0	47.4	44.8	7.8	-
Seven or more	100.0	51.1	43.7	5.2	-

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

expected, those who were admitted for social reasons received fewer medications than others: 31 percent of those admitted for social reasons received one medication or none at all, compared with 13 percent of those admitted for physical reasons and 23 percent of those admitted for behavioral reasons. Though they received more tranquilizers, mentally retarded residents received fewer medications overall than those with any other chronic condition or impairment: 24 percent received one medication or none at all, compared with 17 percent of the mentally ill and even fewer of any other group (table 18).

The number of medications received was also strongly related to the level of nursing care received. As table M shows, the proportion of those who received intensive nursing care increased with the number of medications received from 28 percent of those receiving no medications to 51 percent of those receiving seven medications or more.

Therapy Services

Therapy is an integral part of the multidisciplinary services provided by many nursing homes to aid residents' rehabilitation. In the 1977 survey, information was obtained on seven specific categories of therapy that were provided by licensed, registered, or professionally trained therapists (whether inside or outside the facility) in the month before the survey. The categories were physical therapy, recreational therapy, occupational therapy, speech or hearing therapy, counseling by a social worker, counseling by a mental health worker, and reality orientation. Only 35 percent of nursing home residents received any of these therapy types. The largest category was recreational therapy. Twenty percent of all residents received this form of therapy, which included organized recreational programs and activities arranged by trained professionals. Fourteen percent of the residents received physical therapy, 7 percent received counseling by a social worker, 7 percent received reality orientation, and 6 percent received occupational therapy (table N). Less than 1 percent of the residents received speech or hearing therapy, despite evidence that the need for these services was great: 19 percent of the residents had partially or severely impaired speech, and 26 percent had partially or severely impaired hearing (table 10). According to a 1974 study[43] this pattern was also evident in skilled nursing facilities. Among the total resident population in skilled nursing facilities in 1974, 13 percent needed speech or hearing therapy but only 1 percent received it. Similarly, while 47 percent of the resident population needed physical therapy,

Table N. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents, by therapy services received: United States, 1977

Therapy services	Number of residents	Percent distribution
All residents	1,303,100	100.0
No therapy service during last month[1]	847,100	65.0
Therapy service during last month[2]	456,000	35.0
Physical therapy	178,900	13.7
Recreational therapy	261,300	20.0
Occupational therapy	76,700	5.9
Speech or hearing therapy	12,200	0.9
Counseling by social worker	91,400	7.0
Counseling by mental health worker	17,800	1.4
Reality orientation	86,500	6.6
Other therapy services	22,200	1.7

[1] Includes a small number of unknowns.
[2] Figures do not add to totals because multiple responses were permitted.

only 14 percent received it; while 35 percent required occupational therapy, only 4 percent received it.

Among residents who received therapy, certain diagnoses were associated with specific services. For example, residents diagnosed with stroke (28 percent), hip fracture (47 percent), or bone fracture other than hip (37 percent) were more likely than others were to receive physical therapy. A similar pattern was found when chronic conditions or impairments was examined (table 19).

When primary source of payment was examined, a greater proportion of Medicare and Medicaid skilled care residents received one or more types of therapy (58 and 42 percent, respectively) than did residents using other primary payment sources. When type of therapy was examined, nearly half of Medicare residents (49 percent) received physical therapy, in contrast to 10-19 percent of the other primary payment sources (table 14).

Service Characteristics of Facility

In addition to the resident's health status, the care received by the resident was related to the type of facility in which he or she resided. Indirect services, for example, staffing patterns and the availability of a medical director, are related to facility characteristics. Certification status of the facility, in particular, is directly related to the level of services provided since, by the following definition:

> Skilled nursing facility (SNF) services are those required for individuals who need, on a daily basis, skilled nursing care (provided directly by or requiring the supervision of skilled nursing personnel) or other skilled rehabilitative services that, as a practical matter, can only be provided in a skilled nursing facility on an inpatient basis.
>
> Intermediate care facility (ICF) services are health-related care and services provided on a regular basis to individuals who do not require the degree of care and treatment that a hospital or skilled nursing facility is designed to provide, but who, because of their mental or physical condition, require care and services (beyond room and board) that can be provided only through institutional facilities.[44]

Facility certification status thus serves as a proxy or indicator of the standards imposed on participating facilities to assure that the appropriate level of care and services are provided to qualified program beneficiaries. Indirectly, these standards benefit all residents in participating facilities.

For example, since December 2, 1974, Medicare and Medicaid skilled nursing facilities have been required to retain a licensed physician as medical director responsible for the overall coordination of medical care services provided to patients of the facility. "Coordination" of medical care includes liaison with attending physicians to ensure that they write orders promptly upon admission of a patient. It also includes periodic evaluation of the adequacy and appropriateness of health professional and supportive staff and services.[45] In addition to coordinating patient care services, the medical director is responsible for surveillance of the facility employees' health status. Although waiver of the

medical director requirement was allowed in special cases, such as rural nursing homes where the supply of physicians was not sufficient to permit compliance, the majority (86 percent) of certified skilled nursing facilities had a medical director. Ninety-seven percent of facilities certified as both skilled nursing and intermediate care had a medical director, in contrast to 46 percent of certified intermediate care facilities and 34 percent of those facilities classified as noncertified (table O).

Medical direction could be designated through arrangements with an individual physician, a group of physicians, a local medical society, or a hospital staff. About half (51 percent) of all medical direction was provided by an individual physician. In 76 percent of certified skilled nursing facilities an individual physician provided medical direction, and in certified skilled nursing-intermediate care facilities, the proportion was 84 percent. In contrast, a significantly smaller proportion of intermediate care facilities (34 percent) and of noncertified facilities (23 percent) had individual physicians who were responsible for medical direction of patient care services (table O).

Another participation requirement for skilled nursing facilities is the availability of a 24-hour nursing service with sufficient nursing personnel to meet patients' needs. Although this requirement could also be waived in special situations, such as rural nursing homes that were unable to assure the presence of adequate staff, the majority of certified skilled nursing facilities

Table O. Number of nursing homes by facility certification and percent distribution by selected facility characteristics, according to facility certification: United States, 1977

Item	Certification				
	Total	Skilled nursing facility	Skilled nursing-intermediate care facility	Intermediate care facility	Noncertified
	Number				
All nursing homes	18,900	3,600	4,600	6,000	4,700
	Percent distribution				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Medical director arrangement					
No medical director	36.9	13.8	*3.3	53.6	66.0
Individual physician	51.3	75.7	83.5	34.4	22.9
Physician partnership or group practice	2.9	*2.3	4.9	*2.4	7.8
Several individual physicians	3.4	*	4.9	3.7	*2.2
Health Maintenance Organization medical school or medical society	*	*	*	-	*
Hospital staff	2.4	5.5	*2.2	*	*1.9
Other arrangement	2.9	*	*	4.8	*3.8
Skill level of onduty charge person for three-shift facility					
All registered nurses	22.1	40.6	43.0	6.2	7.8
All licensed practical nurses	5.4	*	*2.5	13.9	*
All nurse's aides	3.0	6.9	-	*	6.5
Registered nurses for two shifts	12.4	17.1	19.7	10.6	*4.1
Licensed practical nurses for two shifts	22.1	23.1	24.7	28.5	10.8
Nurse's aides for two shifts	6.1	*	*	8.5	11.7
All other combinations	4.5	*	*	9.5	5.3

had three shifts with an onduty charge nurse available around the clock; the proportion of facilities with this arrangement was 90 percent among skilled nursing facilities and 92 percent among skilled nursing-intermediate care facilities, in contrast to 78 percent of intermediate care facilities and 47 percent of noncertified facilities (table O). The level of skill of the onduty charge nurse was also greater in facilities with higher levels of certification. Homes certified as skilled nursing only or as skilled nursing-intermediate care had a registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, or some combination of the two onduty for three shifts in a significantly larger percent of homes: 90 percent of skilled nursing-intermediate care facilities and over 82 percent of certified skilled nursing facilities. In contrast, only 59 percent of certified intermediate care facilities and 23 percent of noncertified facilities had a combination of registered and licensed practical nurses onduty for three shifts (table O).

Since 1965, when the Medicare and Medicaid programs were first enacted, they have had an enormous effect on the growth of the nursing home industry. The upgrading of standards and regulatory requirements for participation probably have increased the intensity of care received. As table P shows, since 1964 the proportion of residents receiving intensive or other nursing care has increased from 60 percent of all nursing home residents in 1964 to 85 percent in 1977.

Table P. Number of nursing home residents and percent distribution, by level of care received: United States, 1964, 1973-74, and 1977

Item	1964	1973-74	1977
	Number		
All residents	554,000	1,075,800	1,303,100
Level of care received	Percent distribution		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nursing care:			
Intensive	31.0	40.6	43.8
Other	28.7	42.1	40.7
Personal care	26.9	16.4	14.4
Neither nursing nor personal care	13.5	0.9	1.1

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

SOURCES: Data for 1964 are from the National Center for Health Statistics: Nursing and personal care services received by residents of nursing and personal care homes, United States, May-June 1964, by R. Morgan. *Vital and Health Statistics.* PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 12-No. 10. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Sept. 1968. Data for 1973-74 are unpublished data from the 1973-74 National Nursing Home Survey and exclude residents of personal care homes.

Similarly, the proportion of residents who saw a physician within the last month increased from 39 percent in 1964 to 66 percent in 1977 (table Q). Between 1973-74 and 1977, the proportion of residents receiving one or more types of therapy increased from 28 percent to 35 percent.

Table Q. Number of nursing home residents and percent distribution, by time since last physician visit: United States, 1964, 1973-74, and 1977

Item	1964	1973-74	1977
	Number		
All residents	554,000	1,075,800	1,303,100
Time since last physician visit	Percent distribution		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 1 month	38.7	62.9	65.8
1 to less than 3 months	35.9	21.1	22.3
3 to less than 6 months	11.1	5.4	4.5
6 months to less than 1 year	6.1	5.2	1.7
1 year or more	3.9	2.0	1.3
No physician visits since entering facility	4.3	3.4	4.4

SOURCES: Data for 1964 are from the National Center for Health Statistics: Arrangements for physician services to residents in nursing and personal care homes, United States, May-June 1964, by J. Solon and A. Nelson. *Vital and Health Statistics.* PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 12-No. 13. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Feb. 1970. Data for 1973-74 are unpublished data from the 1973-74 National Nursing Home Survey and exclude residents of personal care homes.

The direct recipients of Medicare and Medicaid financed care are, of course, the program beneficiaries. In certified skilled nursing facilities, the proportion of residents who use Medicare or Medicaid as their primary source of payment for care was 46 percent; the similar proportions in skilled nursing-intermediate care facilities and intermediate care only facilities was 60 and 55 percent, respectively.[1] The availability of skilled or intermediate care services in participating facilities, however, may have influenced the type of resident admitted to the facilities. For example, those with higher levels of certification tended to serve a more disabled resident population than was found in intermediate care and noncertified facilities. Table R shows that the proportion of residents who were functionally independent in all six activities of daily living decreased as certification level rose. Twenty-seven percent of all residents in noncertified facilities, in contrast to 6 percent of all residents in certified skilled nursing facilities, were functionally independent. Similarly, the proportion of residents whose primary reason for care was nonmedical (mental retardation, mental illness, or behavioral problems, and social, economic, or other reasons) decreased with higher certification levels. Conversely, the proportion of residents receiving care for poor physical health increased with certification level from 60 percent of all residents in noncertified facilities to 84 percent of all residents in certified skilled nursing facilities.

The following discussion examines the health services received by residents according to facility certification status. This analysis reflects in part the impact of the care received by Medicare or Medicaid beneficiaries, as well as the "case-mix" of residents in these facilities. For example, because nursing homes that participated in Medicare or Medicaid skilled nursing facility programs tended to serve a more dependent population, residents in these facilities tended to receive more services. The proportion of residents who received intensive nursing services increased with the level of certification from 27 percent of residents in noncertified facilities to 55 percent of residents in certified skilled nursing facilities. Similarly, the proportion of residents who were administered a special diet in the week prior to the survey increased with certification level from 27 percent of residents in

Table R. Number of nursing home residents by facility certification and percent distribution by primary reason for care and independence in the six activities of daily living, according to facility certification: United States, 1977

Item	Certification				
	Total	Skilled nursing facility	Skilled nursing-intermediate care facility	Intermediate care facility	Noncertified
	Number				
All residents	1,303,100	269,600	527,800	368,200	137,500
Primary reason for care	Percent distribution				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Poor physical health[1]	78.5	83.7	82.4	75.7	60.3
Mental retardation, mental illness, or behavioral problem	12.4	11.1	9.3	15.6	18.3
Social, economic, or other	9.1	5.1	8.3	8.7	21.3
Independence in the six activities of daily living[2]	9.6	5.5	7.4	9.2	26.6

[1] Includes a small number of unknowns.
[2] Bathing, dressing, using toilet room, mobility, continence, and eating. Unknowns were considered independent for the purpose of this index.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

noncertified facilities to 48 percent of residents in certified skilled nursing facilities (table 20).

Overall, residents' physician contact was more frequent as certification level rose. A larger proportion of residents in skilled nursing and skilled nursing-intermediate care facilities (88 percent and 89 percent, respectively) had regularly scheduled physician visits, in contrast to 74 percent of residents in intermediate care facilities and 57 percent of residents in noncertified facilities. The location of the last physician visit was inside the facility for a greater proportion of residents in skilled nursing and skilled nursing-intermediate care facilities (88 and 90 percent, respectively) than in intermediate care facilities (77 percent), and noncertified facilities (58 percent). In 1977 the proportion of residents who saw a physician during the week prior to the survey increased with certification level from 15 percent of residents in intermediate care facilities to 26 percent of residents in skilled nursing facilities. The proportion of residents who received no physician visit since entering the facility was greatest in noncertified facilities. Ten percent of the residents in noncertified facilities, compared with 4 percent in each of the certified categories, had had no physician visit since entering the facility. A significantly larger proportion of residents in intermediate care facilities (13 percent) and noncertified facilities (18 percent) had not received two physician visits since entering the facility.

Therapy services were more likely to be received by residents in skilled nursing and skilled nursing-intermediate care facilities than by those in intermediate care and noncertified facilities. Forty-one percent of skilled nursing facility residents and 40 percent of skilled nursing-intermediate care facility residents received one or more types of therapy, in contrast to 27 and 26 percent, respectively, in intermediate care and noncertified facilities. This pattern was also true among residents who received physical, recreational, and occupational therapy in skilled nursing and skilled nursing-intermediate care facilities.

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LIST OF DETAILED TABLES

1. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by marital status and race or ethnicity, according to sex and age: United States, 1977 35

2. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by sex and living arrangement prior to admission, according to age: United States, 1977 37

3. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by living arrangement prior to admission, according to marital status and race or ethnicity: United States, 1977 39

4. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by living arrangement prior to admission, according to primary reason for care: United States, 1977 40

5. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by primary source of payment, according to sex. age, marital status, and race or ethnicity: United States, 1977 41

6. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by length of stay since admission, according to sex and age: United States, 1977 42

7. Mean length of stay, standard error (S.E.) of the mean, median length of stay, and standard error (S.E.) of the median for nursing home residents, by selected resident characteristics: United States, 1977 43

8. Number and rate per 1,000 nursing home residents, by sex, selected health statuses, and age: United States, 1977 45

9. Number and rate per 1,000 nursing home residents, by selected health statuses, race or ethnicity, and primary source of payment: United States, 1977 57

10. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by selected functional statuses, according to sex and age: United States, 1977 62

11. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by index of dependency in activities of daily living, according to selected resident characteristics: United States, 1977 65

12. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by level of care received during 7 days prior to survey date, according to age, length of stay since admission, mobility status, and index of dependency in activities of daily living: United States, 1977 67

13. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by level of care received during 7 days prior to survey date, according to selected health statuses: United States, 1977 69

14. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by selected health services received, according to primary source of payment: United States, 1977 72

15. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by selected physician services received at last visit, according to selected health statuses: United States, 1977 75

16. Number of nursing home residents receiving medication and percent distribution by type of medication received, according to sex and age: United States, 1973-74 85

17. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by type of medication received, according to chronic conditions or impairments, primary diagnosis at last examination, and primary reason for admission: United States, 1973-74 86

18. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by number of categories of medication received, according to chronic conditions or impairments, primary diagnosis at last examination, and primary reason for admission: United States, 1973-74 90

19. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by therapy services received, according to selected health statuses: United States, 1977 92

20. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by selected health services received, according to facility certification, bed size, and ownership: United States, 1977 97

Table 1. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by marital status and race or ethnicity, according to sex and age: United States, 1977

Sex and age	Total	Marital status				Race or ethnicity			
		Married	Widowed[1]	Divorced or separated	Never married	All races	White (not Hispanic)[1]	Black (not Hispanic)	Hispanic and other
Both sexes	Number								
All ages	1,303,100	155,400	810,700	87,500	249,500	1,303,100	1,200,900	81,400	20,800
Under 65 years	177,100	19,600	30,300	37,100	90,100	177,100	151,500	20,600	5,000
65 years and over	1,126,000	135,800	780,400	50,400	159,500	1,126,000	1,049,400	60,800	15,800
65-74 years	211,400	39,100	95,300	26,300	50,600	211,400	184,600	22,000	4,800
75-84 years	464,700	63,800	320,300	16,400	64,100	464,700	439,000	19,700	6,000
85 years and over	449,900	32,900	364,700	7,600	44,700	449,900	425,800	19,100	5,000
Male									
All ages	375,300	87,100	142,800	41,700	103,700	375,300	335,700	29,400	10,200
Under 65 years	81,300	9,600	8,900	17,100	45,800	81,300	68,000	10,600	*2,800
65 years and over	294,000	77,500	134,000	24,600	57,900	294,000	267,800	18,800	7,400
65-74 years	80,200	20,100	23,100	11,700	25,200	80,200	66,800	9,200	4,200
75-84 years	122,100	36,400	53,700	8,100	23,900	122,100	114,700	5,400	*2,000
85 years and over	91,700	20,900	57,200	4,800	8,800	91,700	86,300	4,200	*
Female									
All ages	927,800	68,300	667,900	45,800	145,800	927,800	865,200	52,000	10,600
Under 65 years	95,800	10,000	21,500	20,000	44,300	95,800	83,600	10,000	*2,200
65 years and over	832,000	58,300	646,400	25,800	101,500	832,000	781,600	42,000	8,400
65-74 years	131,200	18,900	72,300	14,600	25,400	131,200	117,800	12,800	*
75-84 years	342,600	27,400	266,700	8,400	40,200	342,600	324,200	14,400	4,000
85 years and over	358,200	11,900	307,500	*2,900	35,900	358,200	339,600	14,900	3,800

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by marital status and race or ethnicity, according to sex and age: United States, 1977—Con.

Sex and age	Total	Marital status				Race or ethnicity			
		Married	Widowed[1]	Divorced or separated	Never married	All races	White (not Hispanic)[1]	Black (not Hispanic)	Hispanic and other
	Percent distribution								
Both sexes									
All ages	100.0	11.9	62.2	6.7	19.1	100.0	92.2	6.2	1.6
Under 65 years	100.0	11.1	17.1	20.9	50.9	100.0	85.6	11.6	2.8
65 years and over	100.0	12.1	69.3	4.5	14.2	100.0	93.2	5.4	1.4
65-74 years	100.0	18.5	45.1	12.5	24.0	100.0	87.3	10.4	2.3
75-84 years	100.0	13.7	68.9	3.5	13.8	100.0	94.5	4.2	1.3
85 years and over	100.0	7.3	81.1	1.7	9.9	100.0	94.6	4.2	1.1
Male									
All ages	100.0	23.2	38.1	11.1	27.6	100.0	89.5	7.8	2.7
Under 65 years	100.0	11.8	10.9	21.0	56.3	100.0	83.6	13.0	*3.4
65 years and over	100.0	26.4	45.6	8.4	19.7	100.0	91.1	6.4	2.5
65-74 years	100.0	25.1	28.8	14.6	31.4	100.0	83.3	11.5	5.2
75-84 years	100.0	29.8	43.9	6.6	19.6	100.0	94.0	4.4	*1.6
85 years and over	100.0	22.8	62.4	5.2	9.6	100.0	94.0	4.6	*
Female									
All ages	100.0	7.4	72.0	4.9	15.7	100.0	93.2	5.6	1.1
Under 65 years	100.0	10.5	22.4	20.9	46.2	100.0	87.2	10.5	*2.3
65 years and over	100.0	7.0	77.7	3.1	12.2	100.0	93.9	5.0	1.0
65-74 years	100.0	14.4	55.1	11.1	19.4	100.0	89.8	9.7	*
75-84 years	100.0	8.0	77.8	2.4	11.7	100.0	94.6	4.2	1.2
85 years and over	100.0	3.3	85.8	*0.8	10.0	100.0	94.8	4.1	1.1

[1] Includes a small number of unknowns.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 2. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by sex and living arrangement prior to admission, according to age: United States, 1977

Sex and living arrangement prior to admission	Age					
	All ages	Under 65 years	65 years and over	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over
	Number					
Both sexes						
All arrangements	1,303,100	177,100	1,126,000	211,400	464,700	449,900
Private residence	484,700	49,000	435,600	65,300	181,800	188,600
Alone	165,800	6,200	159,600	24,200	64,300	71,100
Unknown if with others	32,800	*1,900	30,800	4,700	13,100	13,000
With others[1]	286,100	40,900	245,200	36,300	104,400	104,500
Immediate family[2]	253,500	36,600	216,900	32,700	94,100	90,100
Spouse	72,500	9,300	63,200	14,200	30,500	18,500
Children	136,100	5,400	130,700	12,500	53,700	64,400
Other relatives	83,800	26,700	57,100	10,300	23,100	23,700
Unrelated persons	14,800	*1,700	13,100	*1,600	6,000	5,500
Another health facility[3]	706,700	115,100	591,700	129,900	243,100	218,700
Another nursing home	163,000	20,200	142,800	27,200	57,800	57,800
General or short-stay hospital	420,600	43,600	377,000	73,000	158,500	145,400
Mental hospital	76,900	36,400	40,500	19,500	14,400	6,700
Other health facility or unknown	46,200	14,800	31,400	10,300	12,300	8,800
Semiprivate residence	40,300	3,800	36,500	5,700	12,600	18,200
Unknown or other arrangement	71,400	9,200	62,200	10,400	27,200	24,600
Male						
All arrangements	375,300	81,300	294,000	80,200	122,100	91,700
Private residence	121,600	20,500	101,100	21,300	43,400	36,400
Alone	38,000	*2,500	35,500	8,900	15,500	11,100
Unknown if with others	6,900	*1,300	5,500	*	*2,200	*2,200
With others[1]	76,700	16,700	60,100	11,300	25,700	23,100
Immediate family[2]	69,200	15,300	53,900	10,000	23,100	20,800
Spouse	32,600	*3,100	29,500	6,300	14,100	9,100
Children	23,400	*1,600	21,900	*2,800	7,600	11,500
Other relatives	23,300	12,700	10,500	*2,700	3,900	4,000
Unrelated persons	3,700	*	*3,000	*	*1,800	*
Another health facility[3]	217,700	53,200	164,500	52,000	66,200	46,300
Another nursing home	47,800	9,100	38,700	11,100	16,500	11,100
General or short-stay hospital	120,400	21,100	99,300	28,300	39,600	31,400
Mental hospital	27,900	14,800	13,100	*7,000	5,000	*
Other health facility or unknown	21,600	8,200	13,400	5,600	5,200	*2,700
Semiprivate residence	12,400	*2,100	10,300	*2,200	3,600	4,500
Unknown or other arrangement	23,500	5,400	18,100	4,700	9,000	4,500
Female						
All arrangements	927,800	95,800	832,000	131,200	342,600	358,200
Private residence	363,000	28,500	334,500	44,000	138,400	152,100
Alone	127,800	3,700	124,100	15,300	48,800	59,900
Unknown if with others	25,900	*	25,300	3,600	10,900	10,800
With others[1]	209,300	24,200	185,100	25,000	78,700	81,400
Immediate family[2]	184,300	21,300	163,000	22,700	71,100	69,300
Spouse	39,800	6,100	33,700	7,900	16,400	9,400
Children	112,600	3,800	108,800	9,700	46,100	53,000
Other relatives	60,600	14,000	46,600	7,600	19,200	19,700
Unrelated persons	11,100	*	10,100	*	4,200	5,000
Another health facility[3]	489,000	61,800	427,200	78,000	176,900	172,300
Another nursing home	115,200	11,100	104,100	16,100	41,400	46,700
General or short-stay hospital	300,200	22,500	277,600	44,700	118,900	114,000
Mental hospital	49,000	21,600	27,400	12,500	9,400	5,500
Other health facility or unknown	24,600	6,600	18,000	4,700	7,200	6,100
Semiprivate residence	27,900	*1,600	26,200	3,500	9,100	13,700
Unknown or other arrangement	47,900	3,800	44,100	5,700	18,200	20,100

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by sex and living arrangement prior to admission, according to age: United States, 1977--Con.

Sex and living arrangement prior to admission	Age					
	All ages	Under 65 years	65 years and over	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over
	Percent distribution					
Both sexes						
All arrangements	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private residence	37.2	27.7	38.7	30.9	39.1	41.9
Alone	12.7	3.5	14.2	11.5	13.8	15.8
Unknown if with others	2.5	*1.1	2.7	2.2	2.8	2.9
With others[1]	22.0	23.1	21.8	17.2	22.5	23.2
Immediate family[2]	19.5	20.7	19.3	15.5	20.3	20.0
Spouse	5.6	5.2	5.6	6.7	6.6	4.1
Children	10.4	3.1	11.6	5.9	11.5	14.3
Other relatives	6.4	15.1	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.3
Unrelated persons	1.1	*1.0	1.2	*0.7	1.3	1.2
Another health facility[3]	54.2	65.0	52.5	61.5	52.3	48.6
Another nursing home	12.5	11.4	12.7	12.8	12.4	12.8
General or short-stay hospital	32.3	24.6	33.5	34.6	34.1	32.3
Mental hospital	5.9	20.6	3.6	9.2	3.1	1.5
Other health facility or unknown	3.5	8.4	2.8	4.9	2.7	2.0
Semiprivate residence	3.1	2.1	3.2	2.7	2.7	4.0
Unknown or other arrangement	5.5	5.2	5.5	4.9	5.9	5.5
Male						
All arrangements	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private residence	32.4	25.2	34.4	26.6	35.5	39.7
Alone	10.1	*3.1	12.1	11.1	12.7	12.1
Unknown if with others	1.8	*1.6	1.9	*	*1.8	*2.4
With others[1]	20.4	20.5	20.4	14.1	21.0	25.2
Immediate family[2]	18.4	18.9	18.3	12.5	18.9	22.7
Spouse	8.7	*3.9	10.0	7.8	11.6	9.9
Children	6.2	*1.9	7.4	*3.5	6.2	12.5
Other relatives	6.2	15.7	3.6	*3.4	3.2	4.3
Unrelated persons	1.0	*	*1.0	*	*1.5	*
Another health facility[3]	58.0	65.5	56.0	64.8	54.2	50.5
Another nursing home	12.7	11.2	13.2	13.8	13.5	12.1
General or short-stay hospital	32.1	25.9	33.8	35.4	32.4	34.2
Mental hospital	7.4	18.2	4.4	*8.7	4.1	*
Other health facility or unknown	5.8	10.1	4.6	7.0	4.2	*2.9
Semiprivate residence	3.3	*2.6	3.5	*2.8	2.9	4.9
Unknown or other arrangement	6.3	6.7	6.2	5.8	7.3	4.9
Female						
All arrangements	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private residence	39.1	29.8	40.2	33.5	40.4	42.5
Alone	13.8	3.8	14.9	11.7	14.2	16.7
Unknown if with others	2.8	*	3.0	2.8	3.2	3.0
With others[1]	22.6	25.3	22.3	19.1	23.0	22.7
Immediate family[2]	19.9	22.2	19.6	17.3	20.7	19.3
Spouse	4.3	6.4	4.1	6.0	4.8	2.6
Children	12.1	4.0	13.1	7.4	13.5	14.8
Other relatives	6.5	14.6	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.5
Unrelated persons	1.2	*	1.2	*	1.2	1.4
Another health facility[3]	52.7	64.5	51.3	59.4	51.6	48.1
Another nursing home	12.4	11.6	12.5	12.3	12.1	13.0
General or short-stay hospital	32.4	23.5	33.4	34.1	34.7	31.8
Mental hospital	5.3	22.5	3.3	9.5	2.7	1.5
Other health facility or unknown	2.7	6.9	2.2	3.6	2.1	1.7
Semiprivate residence	3.0	*1.7	3.2	2.7	2.6	3.8
Unknown or other arrangement	5.2	4.0	5.3	4.4	5.3	5.6

[1]Residents may have lived with more than one category of person, so the sum of the subparts exceeds the total.
[2]Includes parents, spouse, children, and siblings.
[3]Forty-nine percent of the residents who were admitted from another health facility had gone to that facility from a private or semiprivate residence.

Table 3. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by living arrangement prior to admission, according to marital status and race or ethnicity: United States, 1977

Living arrangement prior to admission	Total	Marital status				Race or ethnicity		
		Married	Widowed[1]	Divorced or separated	Never married	White (not Hispanic)[1]	Black (not Hispanic)	Hispanic and other
	Number							
All arrangements	1,303,100	155,400	810,700	87,500	249,500	1,200,900	81,400	20,800
Private residence	484,700	67,400	319,100	21,200	77,000	453,300	24,400	7,000
Alone	165,800	6,200	123,900	7,500	28,300	159,100	5,600	*
Unknown if with others	32,800	*2,500	23,200	*2,800	4,400	29,600	*2,900	*
With others[2]	286,100	58,700	172,100	11,000	44,300	264,500	15,900	5,600
Immediate family[3]	253,500	57,300	152,600	9,300	34,200	236,000	12,100	5,400
Spouse	72,500	52,900	17,400	*1,900	*	67,500	3,500	*1,400
Children	136,100	8,700	122,500	4,300	*	126,800	5,900	*3,400
Other relatives	83,800	3,600	35,900	4,800	39,600	75,900	5,900	*2,000
Unrelated persons	14,800	*	10,000	*	*3,400	13,300	*1,500	-
Another health facility[4]	706,700	80,000	420,900	58,600	147,300	645,800	49,200	11,800
Another nursing home	163,000	16,700	103,300	12,100	31,000	152,400	8,200	*2,400
General or short-stay hospital	420,600	54,200	275,500	31,400	59,500	384,300	28,000	8,300
Mental hospital	76,900	4,800	21,000	11,000	40,100	67,000	9,400	*
Other health facility or unknown	46,200	4,200	21,000	4,200	16,700	42,000	3,600	*
Semiprivate residence	40,300	*2,800	26,500	*2,800	8,300	38,800	*	*
Unknown or other arrangement	71,400	5,200	44,300	4,900	17,000	63,000	6,900	*1,500
	Percent distribution							
All arrangements	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private residence	37.2	43.4	39.4	24.2	30.9	37.7	29.9	33.6
Alone	12.7	4.0	15.3	8.5	11.3	13.3	6.9	*
Unknown if with others	2.5	*1.6	2.9	*3.2	1.8	2.5	*3.5	*
With others[2]	22.0	37.8	21.2	12.5	17.8	22.0	19.5	27.1
Immediate family[3]	19.5	36.9	18.8	10.7	13.7	19.7	14.9	25.8
Spouse	5.6	34.0	2.1	*2.2	*	5.6	4.4	*6.9
Children	10.4	5.6	15.1	5.0	*	10.6	7.3	*16.2
Other relatives	6.4	2.3	4.4	5.5	15.9	6.3	7.3	*9.6
Unrelated persons	1.1	*	1.2	*	*1.4	1.1	*1.8	-
Another health facility[4]	54.2	51.5	51.9	67.0	59.0	53.8	60.4	56.5
Another nursing home	12.5	10.7	12.7	13.8	12.4	12.7	10.1	*11.5
General or short-stay hospital	32.3	34.9	34.0	35.9	23.8	32.0	34.4	39.8
Mental hospital	5.9	3.1	2.6	12.5	16.1	5.6	11.5	*
Other health facility or unknown	3.5	2.7	2.6	4.8	6.7	3.5	4.4	*
Semiprivate residence	3.1	*1.8	3.3	*3.2	3.3	3.2	*	*
Unknown or other arrangement	5.5	3.4	5.5	5.6	6.8	5.2	8.4	*7.4

[1] Includes a small number of unknowns.
[2] Residents may have lived with more than one category of person, so the sum of the subparts exceeds the total.
[3] Includes parents, spouse, children, and siblings.
[4] Forty-nine percent of the residents who were admitted from another health facility had gone to that facility from a private or semiprivate residence.

Table 4. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by living arrangement prior to admission, according to primary reason for care: United States, 1977

Living arrangement prior to admission	Total	Primary reason for care					
		Poor physical health[1]	Mental illness	Mental retarda-tion	Behavioral problem	Social reason	Economic or other reason
	Number						
All arrangements	1,303,100	1,022,400	87,100	48,400	26,200	70,000	49,000
Private residence	484,700	385,600	16,000	14,200	12,000	31,700	25,100
Alone	165,800	133,000	*3,300	*	*2,900	16,400	9,900
Unknown if with others	32,800	27,800	*	*	*	*1,700	*
With others[2]	286,100	224,800	11,700	13,600	8,100	13,600	14,300
Immediate family[3]	253,500	200,700	10,400	12,000	7,600	11,200	11,700
Spouse	72,500	59,900	3,900	*	*2,700	*1,600	4,300
Children	136,100	116,000	*3,200	*	3,900	6,600	6,100
Other relatives	83,800	54,400	4,700	12,600	*2,600	5,100	4,600
Unrelated persons	14,800	11,400	*	*	*	*1,300	*
Another health facility[4]	706,700	551,700	63,000	30,400	11,600	31,400	18,600
Another nursing home	163,000	129,000	8,900	8,000	*3,200	9,200	4,700
General or short-stay hospital	420,600	374,200	15,100	*3,200	6,300	14,200	7,600
Mental hospital	76,900	20,300	35,100	11,400	*1,400	5,400	*3,300
Other health facility or unknown	46,200	28,300	3,800	7,700	*	*2,600	*3,000
Semiprivate residence	40,300	29,500	*3,200	*1,700	*1,700	*2,600	*1,600
Unknown or other arrangement	71,400	55,600	4,800	*2,100	*	4,300	3,700
	Percent distribution						
All arrangements	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private residence	37.2	37.7	18.4	29.3	45.8	45.3	51.3
Alone	12.7	13.0	*3.8	*	*11.0	23.4	20.2
Unknown if with others	2.5	2.7	*	*	*	*2.5	*
With others[2]	22.0	22.0	13.4	28.2	30.8	19.4	29.2
Immediate family[3]	19.5	19.6	11.9	24.8	28.9	16.0	23.8
Spouse	5.6	5.9	4.5	*	*10.4	*2.2	8.7
Children	10.4	11.4	*3.7	*	15.0	9.5	12.5
Other relatives	6.4	5.3	5.4	26.0	*9.8	7.3	9.3
Unrelated persons	1.1	1.1	*	*	*	*1.8	*
Another health facility[4]	54.2	54.0	72.4	62.8	44.2	44.8	37.9
Another nursing home	12.5	12.6	10.3	16.6	*12.2	13.2	9.5
General or short-stay hospital	32.3	36.6	17.4	*6.7	23.9	20.2	15.6
Mental hospital	5.9	2.0	40.3	23.6	*5.3	7.7	*6.7
Other health facility or unknown	3.5	2.8	4.4	15.9	*	*3.7	*6.1
Semiprivate residence	3.1	2.9	*3.7	*3.6	*6.4	*3.7	*3.3
Unknown or other arrangement	5.5	5.4	5.5	*4.3	*	6.2	7.5

[1] Includes a small number of unknowns.
[2] Residents may have lived with more than one category of person, so the sum of the subparts exceeds the total.
[3] Includes parents, spouse, children, and siblings.
[4] Forty-nine percent of the residents who were admitted from another health facility had gone to that facility from a private or semiprivate residence.

Table 5. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by primary source of payment, according to sex, age, marital status, and race or ethnicity: United States, 1977

Sex, age, race or ethnicity, and marital status	Primary source of payment						
	All sources	Own income or family support	Medicare	Medicaid		Other government assistance or welfare	All other sources[1]
				Skilled	Intermediate		
	Number						
All residents	1,303,100	500,900	26,200	260,700	362,600	83,400	69,200
Sex							
Male	375,300	145,800	7,900	63,400	98,100	30,000	30,100
Female	927,800	355,200	18,300	197,300	264,500	53,500	39,100
Age							
Under 65 years	177,100	46,500	*1,300	32,800	59,700	22,400	14,300
65-74 years	211,400	70,800	6,200	40,000	67,900	14,900	11,400
75-84 years	464,700	201,900	11,900	88,200	115,800	23,000	23,900
85 years and over	449,900	181,700	6,800	99,600	119,100	23,100	19,600
Marital status							
Married	155,400	77,200	4,400	23,100	30,100	10,000	10,500
Widowed[2]	810,700	325,500	18,600	171,300	219,000	42,900	33,400
Divorced or separated	87,500	24,200	*	19,200	27,500	8,700	7,100
Never married	249,500	74,100	*2,400	47,000	86,000	21,700	18,200
Race or ethnicity							
White (not Hispanic)[2]	1,200,900	486,600	24,200	233,500	320,000	73,200	63,300
Black (not Hispanic)	81,400	10,700	*1,400	21,000	38,200	5,800	4,300
Hispanic and other	20,800	3,600	*	6,200	4,400	4,400	*1,600
	Percent distribution						
All residents	100.0	38.4	2.0	20.0	27.8	6.4	5.3
Sex							
Male	100.0	38.8	2.1	16.9	26.1	8.0	8.0
Female	100.0	38.3	2.0	21.3	28.5	5.8	4.2
Age							
Under 65 years	100.0	26.2	*0.8	18.5	33.7	12.7	8.1
65-74 years	100.0	33.5	3.0	18.9	32.1	7.1	5.4
75-84 years	100.0	43.4	2.6	19.0	24.9	4.9	5.1
85 years and over	100.0	40.4	1.5	22.1	26.5	5.1	4.4
Marital status							
Married	100.0	49.7	2.8	14.9	19.4	6.5	6.8
Widowed[2]	100.0	40.1	2.3	21.1	27.0	5.3	4.1
Divorced or separated	100.0	27.6	*	22.0	31.4	10.0	8.1
Never married	100.0	29.7	*1.8	18.8	34.5	8.7	7.3
Race or ethnicity							
White (not Hispanic)[2]	100.0	40.5	2.0	19.4	26.7	6.1	5.3
Black (not Hispanic)	100.0	13.1	*1.8	25.8	46.9	7.1	5.3
Hispanic and other	100.0	17.5	*	29.7	21.0	21.3	7.9

[1]Includes religious organizations, volunteer agencies, Veterans' Administration contracts, initial payment-life care funds, other sources, and no charge.

[2]Includes a small number of unknowns.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 6. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by length of stay since admission, according to sex and age: United States, 1977

Sex and age	Total	Length of stay since admission					
		Less than 3 months	3 to less than 6 months	6 months to less than 1 year	1 to less than 3 years	3 to less than 5 years	5 years or more
	Number						
Both sexes							
All ages	1,303,100	189,300	122,100	163,100	427,800	192,900	207,900
Under 65 years	177,100	24,200	16,500	20,400	50,500	25,700	39,700
65 years and over	1,126,000	165,100	105,600	142,600	377,300	167,200	168,200
65-74 years	211,400	38,200	21,600	30,300	64,000	27,600	29,600
75-84 years	464,700	76,000	46,400	60,600	156,900	65,800	58,900
85 years and over	449,900	50,900	37,600	51,800	156,400	73,700	79,700
Male							
All ages	375,300	64,400	41,500	51,600	113,100	50,900	53,800
Under 65 years	81,300	11,900	7,500	10,600	22,900	13,000	15,400
65 years and over	294,000	52,500	34,000	41,000	90,100	38,000	38,300
65-74 years	80,200	15,800	9,000	12,700	24,200	8,000	10,500
75-84 years	122,100	23,100	14,000	17,100	37,400	14,900	15,600
85 years and over	91,700	13,600	11,100	11,200	28,500	15,100	12,200
Female							
All ages	927,800	124,900	80,600	111,500	314,800	141,900	154,200
Under 65 years	95,800	12,300	9,000	9,800	27,600	12,700	24,300
65 years and over	832,000	112,600	71,600	101,600	287,100	129,200	129,900
65-74 years	131,200	22,400	12,600	17,600	39,800	19,600	19,100
75-84 years	342,600	52,900	32,500	43,400	119,500	51,000	43,400
85 years and over	358,200	37,300	26,500	40,600	127,900	58,600	67,400
	Percent distribution						
Both sexes							
All ages	100.0	14.5	9.4	12.5	32.8	14.8	16.0
Under 65 years	100.0	13.7	9.3	11.5	28.5	14.5	22.4
65 years and over	100.0	14.7	9.4	12.7	33.5	14.8	14.9
65-74 years	100.0	18.1	10.2	14.3	30.3	13.1	14.0
75-84 years	100.0	16.4	10.0	13.0	33.8	14.2	12.7
85 years and over	100.0	11.3	8.3	11.5	34.8	16.4	17.7
Male							
All ages	100.0	17.2	11.1	13.8	30.1	13.6	14.3
Under 65 years	100.0	14.6	9.2	13.0	28.2	15.9	19.0
65 years and over	100.0	17.9	11.6	14.0	30.7	12.9	13.0
65-74 years	100.0	19.7	11.2	15.8	30.2	10.0	13.1
75-84 years	100.0	18.9	11.5	14.0	30.6	12.2	12.8
85 years and over	100.0	14.8	12.1	12.2	31.1	16.5	13.3
Female							
All ages	100.0	13.5	8.7	12.0	33.9	15.3	16.6
Under 65 years	100.0	12.8	9.4	10.3	28.8	13.3	25.3
65 years and over	100.0	13.5	8.6	12.2	34.5	15.5	15.6
65-74 years	100.0	17.1	9.6	13.4	30.3	15.0	14.6
75-84 years	100.0	15.4	9.5	12.7	34.9	14.9	12.7
85 years and over	100.0	10.4	7.4	11.3	35.7	16.4	18.8

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 7. Mean length of stay, standard error (S.E.) of the mean, median length of stay, and standard error (S.E.) of the median for nursing home residents, by selected resident characteristics: United States, 1977

Selected resident characteristic	Length of stay since admission in days			
	Mean length of stay	S.E. of mean length of stay	Median length of stay	S.E. of median length of stay
All residents	957.9	16.8	597.0	17.6
Sex				
Male	884.9	28.5	488.0	20.2
Female	987.4	18.3	643.0	18.4
Age				
Under 65 years	1,122.9	47.0	676.0	53.5
65-74 years	883.3	34.7	500.0	50.0
75-84 years	847.9	23.3	515.0	18.8
85 years and over	1,041.5	25.0	707.0	32.5
Race or ethnicity				
White (not Hispanic)[1]	961.0	17.5	595.0	17.2
Black (not Hispanic)	977.0	52.6	691.0	87.8
Hispanic and other	703.4	65.6	448.0	58.2
Marital status				
Married	580.6	25.0	335.0	27.5
Widowed[1]	921.3	16.8	599.0	20.5
Divorced or separated	888.8	45.2	552.0	80.2
Never married	1,335.8	47.3	887.0	52.2
Frequency of visitors received				
None[1]	1,251.4	58.8	802.0	33.6
Daily or weekly	806.7	16.1	488.0	13.5
Other	1,184.4	32.4	820.0	37.6
Living arrangement prior to admission				
Private residence	1,075.0	26.3	706.0	36.4
Alone	1,148.9	42.9	762.0	40.7
Unknown if with others	1,260.6	86.3	1,005.0	171.0
With others[2]	1,010.9	33.1	623.0	40.8
Spouse	866.7	57.4	504.0	53.7
Children	896.7	35.8	597.0	53.2
Other relatives	1,294.2	76.4	846.0	68.0
Unrelated persons	783.4	105.4	434.0	36.7
Another health facility[3]	835.9	19.8	509.0	15.4
Another nursing home	815.3	30.1	572.0	40.8
General or short-stay hospital	663.6	18.9	401.0	22.4
Mental hospital	1,650.2	84.1	1,299.0	102.6
Other health facility or unknown	1,123.2	77.5	836.0	165.3
Semiprivate residence	906.6	77.4	563.0	87.0
Unknown or other arrangement	1,398.8	76.7	964.0	78.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Mean length of stay, standard error (S.E.) of the mean, median length of stay, and standard error (S.E.) of the median for nursing home residents, by selected resident characteristics: United States, 1977—Con.

Selected resident characteristic	Length of stay since admission in days			
	Mean length of stay	S.E. of mean length of stay	Median length of stay	S.E. of median length of stay
Primary reason for care				
Poor physical health[1]	888.0	15.9	555.0	16.6
Mental illness	1,279.5	68.3	853.0	49.6
Mental retardation	1,574.8	100.7	1,272.0	183.3
Behavioral problem	626.6	77.9	353.0	93.4
Social reason	1,172.1	74.8	641.0	46.4
Economic or other reason	1,105.4	122.1	663.0	32.6
Primary source of payment				
Own income or family support	816.3	21.2	500.0	15.6
Medicare	266.3	113.4	33.0	5.8
Medicaid-skilled	1,018.2	35.4	690.0	40.5
Medicaid-intermediate	1,115.8	29.9	763.0	27.7
Other government assistance or welfare	1,071.1	64.1	623.0	65.2
All other sources[4]	1,053.2	85.5	339.0	108.9

[1] Includes a small number of unknowns.

[2] Residents may have lived with more than one category of person, so the sum of the subparts exceeds the total.

[3] Forty-nine percent of the residents who were admitted from another health facility had gone to that facility from a private or semi-private residence.

[4] Includes religious organizations, foundations, volunteer agencies, Veterans' Administration contracts, initial payment-life care funds, other sources, and no charge.

Table 8. Number and rate per 1,000 nursing home residents, by sex, selected health statuses, and age: United States, 1977

Sex and selected health status[1]	Age					
	All ages	Under 65 years	65 years and over	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over
	Number					
Both sexes	1,303,100	177,100	1,126,000	211,400	464,700	449,900
PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS AT LAST EXAMINATION						
Diseases of the circulatory system						
Total	516,800	24,000	492,800	70,400	198,600	223,700
Congestive heart failure	52,800	*1,300	51,500	4,400	19,700	27,400
Arteriosclerosis	264,400	4,000	260,300	22,500	105,900	132,000
Hypertension	47,700	3,800	43,900	7,500	17,500	18,900
Stroke	103,500	10,800	92,700	27,700	41,900	23,100
Heart attack, ischemic heart disease	22,500	*	21,600	*3,100	6,600	11,900
Other	25,800	*3,100	22,700	5,200	7,100	10,500
Mental disorders and senility without psychosis						
Total	266,100	81,300	184,800	52,300	75,800	56,700
Senile psychosis	21,200	*	19,900	3,500	9,700	6,800
Other psychosis	57,400	26,700	30,700	18,400	9,800	*2,400
Chronic brain syndrome	96,400	11,600	84,800	15,400	37,200	32,200
Senility without psychosis	26,600	*	26,100	*2,100	11,200	12,700
Mental retardation	42,400	31,800	10,600	6,900	*2,800	*
Alcoholism and other mental disorders	22,100	9,500	12,600	5,900	5,100	*1,700
Other diagnoses[2]						
Total	429,700	57,200	372,600	75,600	155,800	141,200
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissues:						
Arthritis and rheumatism	56,200	3,800	52,400	6,400	21,800	24,200
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs:						
Parkinson's disease	23,300	*1,700	21,600	6,300	10,700	4,700
Accidents, poisonings, and violence:						
Hip fracture	29,300	*1,500	27,800	*3,000	10,900	13,900
Other bone fracture	10,600	*	9,800	*1,700	5,400	*2,600
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases:						
Diabetes	71,700	8,500	63,200	15,200	29,600	18,500
Neoplasms:						
Cancer	28,900	*2,400	26,400	6,600	10,700	9,100
Diseases of the respiratory system	31,000	*2,700	28,300	7,000	10,200	11,100
Diagnosis unknown[3]						
Total	90,500	14,600	75,800	13,100	34,500	28,200
CHRONIC CONDITIONS OR IMPAIRMENTS[4]						
Diseases of the circulatory system						
Arteriosclerosis	620,200	17,500	602,700	69,600	248,800	284,400
Hypertension	272,900	22,400	250,600	43,200	109,200	98,200
Stroke	214,000	19,700	194,300	48,200	87,100	59,000
Paralysis or palsy, other than arthritis, related to stroke	80,800	11,100	69,800	22,900	31,800	15,100
Heart trouble	449,000	21,800	427,200	58,600	171,000	197,600

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Number and rate per 1,000 nursing home residents, by sex, selected health statuses, and age: United States, 1977—Con.

Sex and selected health status[1]	Age					
	All ages	Under 65 years	65 years and over	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over
CHRONIC CONDITIONS OR IMPAIRMENTS[4]—Con.						
	Number					
Mental disorders and senility without psychosis						
Mental illness	148,300	54,700	93,600	41,800	36,100	15,700
Chronic brain syndrome	324,700	30,000	294,600	48,200	129,500	116,900
Senility	416,400	10,100	406,300	46,300	170,200	189,800
Mental retardation	79,800	53,400	26,400	15,100	8,800	*2,500
Alcoholism	36,900	14,200	22,700	13,300	7,500	*2,000
Drug addiction	3,700	*1,400	*2,300	*	*	*
Insomnia	125,500	17,400	108,100	20,700	44,400	43,000
Other chronic conditions or impairments						
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissues:						
Arthritis and rheumatism	320,500	12,500	308,000	34,000	122,600	151,400
Chronic back/spine problems, excluding stiffness and deformity	60,500	9,700	50,800	6,300	23,100	21,400
Permanent stiffness or deformity of back, arms, legs, or extremities, including feet, toes, hands, or fingers	181,500	30,600	150,900	27,400	62,600	60,900
Missing arms, legs, or extremities, including feet, toes, hands, or fingers	32,400	5,200	27,200	7,700	10,500	8,900
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs:						
Blindness	72,200	6,000	66,200	6,700	23,500	36,000
Glaucoma	34,000	*2,300	31,800	6,400	12,300	13,100
Cataracts	80,000	*3,200	76,800	7,500	29,400	39,900
Deafness	90,400	5,800	84,600	6,200	26,100	52,400
Parkinson's disease	58,000	3,500	54,500	16,200	24,600	13,700
Paralysis or palsy, other than arthritis, unrelated to stroke	46,500	25,200	21,200	7,000	9,700	4,600
Accidents, poisonings, and violence:						
Hip fracture	108,800	5,100	103,700	9,900	41,400	52,400
Other bone fracture	46,300	3,900	42,400	6,100	18,700	17,600
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases:						
Diabetes	189,600	20,700	168,800	38,200	75,600	55,000
Neoplasms:						
Cancer	63,600	3,900	59,700	11,100	25,000	23,600
Diseases of the respiratory system:						
Chronic respiratory disease	86,500	9,900	76,600	15,800	30,400	30,400
Diseases of the digestive system:						
Constipation	313,200	34,200	279,000	47,700	109,800	121,500
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs:						
Anemia	70,600	5,000	65,600	9,100	28,500	28,000
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue:						
Bedsores	35,100	6,500	28,600	4,100	14,000	10,500
Conditions other than above:						
Edema	233,500	18,700	214,700	29,900	89,500	95,400
Kidney trouble	131,700	14,800	116,900	21,100	49,500	46,300
None of these conditions						
Total	13,000	4,100	8,900	*1,600	4,900	*2,400

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Number and rate per 1,000 nursing home residents, by sex, selected health statuses, and age: United States, 1977—Con.

Sex and selected health status[1]	Age					
	All ages	Under 65 years	65 years and over	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over
	Number					
Male	375,300	81,300	294,000	80,200	122,100	91,700
PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS AT LAST EXAMINATION						
Diseases of the circulatory system						
Total	134,100	12,700	121,400	26,700	50,000	44,700
Congestive heart failure	13,500	*	12,500	*1,700	4,400	6,300
Arteriosclerosis	61,600	*1,800	59,800	8,000	26,000	25,800
Hypertension	7,800	*	7,000	*1,900	*2,700	2,400
Stroke	36,100	6,700	29,400	11,700	12,800	4,900
Heart attack, ischemic heart disease	5,900	*	5,600	*	*2,100	*2,700
Other	9,100	*2,000	7,100	*2,700	*1,900	*2,500
Mental disorders and senility without psychosis						
Total	85,000	37,400	47,600	18,100	18,800	10,800
Senile psychosis	4,400	*	4,000	*	*2,000	*1,300
Other psychosis	17,500	10,100	7,500	5,400	*1,900	*
Chronic brain syndrome	25,400	5,700	19,700	4,600	9,000	6,100
Senility without psychosis	6,300	*	6,200	*	*3,400	*2,200
Mental retardation	20,300	15,800	4,500	*3,300	*	*
Alcoholism and other mental disorders	11,100	5,200	5,900	3,600	*1,700	*
Other diagnoses[2]						
Total	126,300	24,200	102,100	29,500	42,500	30,100
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissues:						
Arthritis and rheumatism	7,500	*	6,700	*	3,600	*2,300
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs:						
Parkinson's disease	6,800	*	6,400	*1,700	*3,100	*1,600
Accidents, poisonings, and violence:						
Hip fracture	5,200	*	4,700	*1,300	*1,800	*1,600
Other bone fracture	*1,500	*	*	*	*	*
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases:						
Diabetes	17,900	3,800	14,100	4,300	5,800	4,000
Neoplasms:						
Cancer	11,200	*1,400	9,800	*2,700	4,000	*3,000
Diseases of the respiratory system	15,500	*1,400	14,100	4,600	5,800	3,800
Diagnosis unknown[3]						
Total	30,000	7,100	22,900	5,900	10,800	6,200
CHRONIC CONDITIONS OR IMPAIRMENTS[4]						
Diseases of the circulatory system						
Arteriosclerosis	154,300	8,300	146,000	28,400	62,100	55,500
Hypertension	62,000	10,000	52,000	15,200	23,500	13,300
Stroke	68,200	9,600	58,600	19,000	27,200	12,400
Paralysis or palsy, other than arthritis, related to stroke	28,400	5,800	22,600	9,100	11,000	*2,500
Heart trouble	123,000	10,600	112,400	23,200	45,500	43,700

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Number and rate per 1,000 nursing home residents, by sex, selected health statuses, and age: United States, 1977—Con.

Sex and selected health status[1]	Age					
	All ages	Under 65 years	65 years and over	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over
CHRONIC CONDITIONS OR IMPAIRMENTS[4]—Con.	Number					
Mental disorders and senility without psychosis						
Mental illness	48,900	23,800	25,000	14,200	8,300	*2,600
Chronic brain syndrome	88,300	15,600	72,700	17,700	35,000	20,000
Senility	93,700	3,700	90,000	14,600	39,100	36,300
Mental retardation	36,000	25,400	10,500	6,700	*2,900	*
Alcoholism	27,300	10,700	16,600	10,600	4,900	*
Drug addiction	*	*	*	*	*	*
Insomnia	33,600	6,600	27,000	7,800	11,500	7,700
Other chronic conditions or impairments						
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissues:						
Arthritis and rheumatism	59,800	4,100	55,700	10,600	23,900	21,200
Chronic back/spine problems, excluding stiffness and deformity	14,800	3,900	10,900	*2,300	4,700	3,900
Permanent stiffness or deformity of back, arms, legs, or extremities, including feet, toes, hands, or fingers	49,800	13,600	36,200	11,700	15,500	9,000
Missing arms, legs, or extremities, including feet, toes, hands, or fingers	17,400	*2,900	14,500	5,800	5,700	*3,000
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs:						
Blindness	20,000	3,100	16,900	*2,900	5,800	8,100
Glaucoma	8,600	*	7,900	*2,300	*3,000	*2,600
Cataracts	22,700	*1,700	21,000	*3,300	7,600	10,100
Deafness	30,300	*2,100	28,200	*3,400	11,900	12,900
Parkinson's disease	17,400	*	16,500	5,600	7,700	*3,200
Paralysis or palsy, other than arthritis, unrelated to stroke	15,900	10,000	6,000	*2,800	*2,500	*
Accidents, poisonings, and violence:						
Hip fracture	15,200	*2,600	12,600	*2,900	4,900	4,900
Other bone fracture	9,100	*2,500	6,600	*1,400	*3,100	*2,100
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases:						
Diabetes	47,500	8,800	38,700	11,600	16,600	10,500
Neoplasms:						
Cancer	23,500	*1,800	21,700	4,600	8,600	8,400
Diseases of the respiratory system:						
Chronic respiratory disease	44,600	6,100	38,500	10,300	16,000	12,300
Diseases of the digestive system:						
Constipation	80,200	12,100	68,100	16,100	30,400	21,600
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs:						
Anemia	17,300	*1,500	15,800	*2,800	6,900	6,000
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue:						
Bedsores	10,800	*3,000	7,800	*	4,600	*2,100
Conditions other than above:						
Edema	54,100	7,000	47,100	10,500	18,400	18,100
Kidney trouble	42,400	5,900	36,500	8,900	14,800	12,800
None of these conditions						
Total	5,200	*2,800	*2,400	*	*	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Number and rate per 1,000 nursing home residents, by sex, selected health statuses, and age: United States, 1977—Con.

Sex and selected health status[1]	Age					
	All ages	Under 65 years	65 years and over	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over
	Number					
Female	927,800	95,800	832,000	131,200	342,600	358,200
PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS AT LAST EXAMINATION						
Diseases of the circulatory system						
Total	382,700	11,300	371,400	43,800	148,700	179,000
Congestive heart failure	39,300	*	39,100	*2,700	15,300	21,000
Arteriosclerosis	202,800	*2,200	200,500	14,500	79,900	106,100
Hypertension	39,900	*3,000	36,900	5,700	14,800	16,400
Stroke	67,400	4,100	63,300	16,000	29,100	18,200
Heart attack, ischemic heart disease	16,600	*	16,000	*2,300	4,500	9,200
Other	16,700	*1,100	15,600	*2,500	5,200	8,000
Mental disorders and senility without psychosis						
Total	181,200	44,000	137,200	34,200	57,000	46,000
Senile psychosis	16,800	*	16,000	*2,900	7,600	5,500
Other psychosis	39,800	16,600	23,200	13,100	7,900	*2,200
Chronic brain syndrome	71,100	5,900	65,200	10,800	28,200	26,100
Senility without psychosis	20,300	*	20,000	*1,600	7,800	10,500
Mental retardation	22,100	16,000	6,100	3,600	*2,000	*
Alcoholism and other mental disorders	11,000	4,300	6,800	*2,300	*3,400	*
Other diagnoses[2]						
Total	303,500	33,000	270,500	46,100	113,300	111,100
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissues:						
Arthritis and rheumatism	48,700	*3,000	45,700	5,600	18,200	21,900
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs:						
Parkinson's disease	16,500	*	15,300	4,600	7,600	*3,000
Accidents, poisonings, and violence:						
Hip fracture	24,000	*	23,100	*1,700	9,100	12,300
Other bone fracture	9,200	*	9,000	*1,600	5,100	*2,300
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases:						
Diabetes	53,800	4,700	49,100	10,900	23,800	14,500
Neoplasms:						
Cancer	17,700	*	16,700	3,900	6,700	6,100
Diseases of the respiratory system	15,500	*1,400	14,100	*2,400	4,400	7,300
Diagnosis unknown[3]						
Total	60,500	7,600	52,900	7,200	23,600	22,100
CHRONIC CONDITIONS OR IMPAIRMENTS[4]						
Diseases of the circulatory system						
Arteriosclerosis	466,000	9,300	456,700	41,200	186,600	228,900
Hypertension	210,900	12,400	198,500	28,100	85,600	84,800
Stroke	145,800	10,100	135,700	29,200	59,900	46,700
Paralysis or palsy, other than arthritis, related to stroke	52,500	5,300	47,200	13,800	20,800	12,600
Heart trouble	325,900	11,200	314,700	35,400	125,400	153,900

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Number and rate per 1,000 nursing home residents, by sex, selected health statuses, and age: United States, 1977—Con.

Sex and selected health status[1]	Age					
	All ages	Under 65 years	65 years and over	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over
CHRONIC CONDITIONS OR IMPAIRMENTS[4]—Con.						
Mental disorders and senility without psychosis	Number					
Mental illness	99,500	30,900	68,600	27,600	27,800	13,100
Chronic brain syndrome	236,400	14,400	221,900	30,500	94,500	96,900
Senility	322,700	6,300	316,400	31,700	131,200	153,500
Mental retardation	43,900	28,000	15,900	8,300	5,900	*1,700
Alcoholism	9,600	3,500	6,100	*2,700	*2,600	*
Drug addiction	*2,400	*	*1,600	*	*	*
Insomnia	91,900	10,800	81,100	12,900	32,900	35,300
Other chronic conditions or impairments						
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissues:						
Arthritis and rheumatism	260,700	8,400	252,300	23,400	98,700	130,200
Chronic back/spine problems, excluding stiffness and deformity	45,700	5,800	39,900	4,000	18,400	17,500
Permanent stiffness or deformity of back, arms, legs, or extremities, including feet, toes, hands, or fingers	131,700	17,000	114,700	15,700	47,100	51,900
Missing arms, legs, or extremities, including feet, toes, hands, or fingers	15,000	*2,300	12,700	*1,900	4,900	5,900
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs:						
Blindness	52,300	*3,000	49,300	3,800	17,600	27,900
Glaucoma	25,400	*1,500	23,900	4,100	9,300	10,500
Cataracts	57,400	1,500	55,800	4,200	21,800	29,800
Deafness	60,200	3,700	56,500	*2,800	14,200	39,500
Parkinson's disease	40,600	*2,600	38,000	10,700	16,900	10,400
Paralysis or palsy, other than arthritis, unrelated to stroke	30,500	15,200	15,300	4,200	7,200	3,900
Accidents, poisonings, and violence:						
Hip fracture	93,600	*2,500	91,100	7,000	36,500	47,600
Other bone fracture	37,100	*1,400	35,700	4,700	15,600	15,500
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases:						
Diabetes	142,100	11,900	130,100	26,600	59,000	44,500
Neoplasms:						
Cancer	40,100	*2,000	38,100	6,500	16,300	15,200
Diseases of the respiratory system:						
Chronic respiratory disease	41,900	3,800	38,100	5,500	14,500	18,100
Diseases of the digestive system:						
Constipation	233,000	22,100	210,900	31,600	79,400	99,800
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs:						
Anemia	53,300	3,500	49,800	6,200	21,600	22,000
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue:						
Bedsores	24,300	3,500	20,800	2,900	9,500	8,500
Conditions other than above:						
Edema	179,400	11,700	167,600	19,400	71,000	77,200
Kidney trouble	89,300	8,900	80,400	12,200	34,700	33,500
None of these conditions						
Total	7,800	*1,300	6,500	*1,300	3,800	*1,400

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Number and rate per 1,000 nursing home residents, by sex, selected health statuses, and age: United States, 1977—Con.

Sex and selected health status[1]	Age					
	All ages	Under 65 years	65 years and over	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over
	Rate per 1,000 population					
Both sexes	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS AT LAST EXAMINATION						
Diseases of the circulatory system						
Total	396.6	135.4	437.7	333.3	427.4	497.3
Congestive heart failure	40.5	*7.2	45.8	20.9	42.5	60.8
Arteriosclerosis	202.9	22.8	231.2	106.4	227.8	293.3
Hypertension	36.6	21.7	39.0	35.6	37.6	42.0
Stroke	79.5	61.0	82.4	131.0	90.2	51.4
Heart attack, ischemic heart disease	17.3	*	19.2	*14.8	14.1	26.5
Other	19.8	*17.5	20.2	24.5	15.2	23.3
Mental disorders and senility without psychosis						
Total	204.2	459.2	164.1	247.2	163.1	126.1
Senile psychosis	16.2	*	17.7	16.6	20.8	15.1
Other psychosis	44.0	150.8	27.2	87.3	21.2	*5.3
Chronic brain syndrome	74.0	65.5	75.3	73.0	80.0	71.6
Senility without psychosis	20.4	*	23.2	*10.0	24.2	28.3
Mental retardation	32.6	179.4	9.5	32.7	*6.0	*
Alcoholism and other mental disorders	17.0	53.7	11.2	27.7	11.0	*3.7
Other diagnoses[2]						
Total	329.8	322.7	330.9	357.5	335.3	313.8
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissues:						
Arthritis and rheumatism	43.2	21.5	46.6	30.3	46.9	53.8
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs:						
Parkinson's disease	17.9	*09.4	19.2	29.7	23.0	10.4
Accidents, poisonings, and violence:						
Hip fracture	22.5	*8.3	24.7	*14.0	23.4	31.0
Other bone fracture	8.2	*	8.7	*8.2	11.6	*5.9
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases:						
Diabetes	55.0	47.9	56.1	71.8	63.6	41.0
Neoplasms:						
Cancer	22.2	*13.8	23.5	31.1	23.0	20.3
Diseases of the respiratory system	23.8	*15.5	25.1	33.0	21.9	24.7
Diagnosis unknown[3]						
Total	69.4	82.6	67.3	62.0	74.2	62.8
CHRONIC CONDITIONS OR IMPAIRMENTS[4]						
Diseases of the circulatory system						
Arteriosclerosis	476.0	98.9	535.3	329.2	535.3	632.0
Hypertension	209.4	126.2	222.5	204.6	234.9	218.2
Stroke	164.2	111.2	172.6	227.8	187.4	131.2
Paralysis or palsy, other than arthritis, related to stroke	62.0	62.5	62.0	108.2	68.5	33.5
Heart trouble	344.5	123.1	379.4	277.2	367.9	439.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Number and rate per 1,000 nursing home residents, by sex, selected health statuses, and age: United States, 1977—Con.

Sex and selected health status[1]	Age					
	All ages	Under 65 years	65 years and over	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over
	Rate per 1,000 population					
CHRONIC CONDITIONS OR IMPAIRMENTS[4]—Con.						
Mental disorders and senility without psychosis						
Mental illness	113.8	308.9	83.1	197.9	77.7	34.9
Chronic brain syndrome	249.1	169.6	261.6	228.1	278.7	259.8
Senility	319.5	56.8	360.9	219.0	366.3	421.8
Mental retardation	61.2	301.6	23.4	71.3	18.9	*5.6
Alcoholism	28.3	80.0	20.2	62.7	16.1	*4.5
Drug addiction	2.8	*7.7	*2.0	*	*	*
Insomnia	96.3	98.2	96.0	97.9	95.5	95.6
Other chronic conditions or impairments						
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissues:						
Arthritis and rheumatism	245.9	70.7	273.5	161.0	263.8	336.4
Chronic back/spine problems, excluding stiffness and deformity	46.4	54.8	45.1	29.7	49.7	47.6
Permanent stiffness or deformity of back, arms, legs, or extremities, including feet, toes, hands, or fingers	139.3	172.8	134.0	129.7	134.8	135.3
Missing arms, legs, or extremities, including feet, toes, hands, or fingers	24.9	29.3	24.2	36.6	22.7	19.9
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs:						
Blindness	55.4	33.9	58.8	31.8	50.5	80.1
Glaucoma	26.1	*12.7	28.2	30.1	26.6	29.1
Cataracts	61.4	*18.0	68.2	35.6	63.3	88.7
Deafness	69.4	32.6	75.2	29.2	56.1	116.5
Parkinson's disease	44.5	19.9	48.4	76.9	52.9	30.4
Paralysis or palsy, other than arthritis, unrelated to stroke	35.7	142.5	18.9	33.1	20.8	10.2
Accidents, poisonings, and violence:						
Hip fracture	83.5	28.6	92.1	46.8	89.0	116.5
Other bone fracture	35.5	21.9	37.6	28.7	40.3	39.1
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases:						
Diabetes	145.5	117.0	150.0	180.9	162.7	122.2
Neoplasms:						
Cancer	48.8	21.8	53.1	52.6	53.7	52.5
Diseases of the respiratory system:						
Chronic respiratory disease	66.4	55.8	68.0	74.8	65.5	67.5
Diseases of the digestive system:						
Constipation	240.3	192.9	247.8	225.7	236.3	270.0
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs:						
Anemia	54.2	28.3	58.3	43.0	61.4	62.2
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue:						
Bedsores	26.9	36.6	25.4	19.4	30.2	23.4
Conditions other than above:						
Edema	179.2	105.7	190.7	141.5	192.5	212.0
Kidney trouble	101.0	83.5	103.8	100.0	106.5	102.8
None of these conditions						
Total	10.0	23.2	7.9	*7.8	10.5	*5.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Number and rate per 1,000 nursing home residents, by sex, selected health statuses, and age: United States, 1977—Con.

Sex and selected health status[1]	Age					
	All ages	Under 65 years	65 years and over	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over
	Rate per 1,000 population					
Male	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS AT LAST EXAMINATION						
Diseases of the circulatory system						
Total	357.3	156.2	412.9	332.9	409.1	487.7
Congestive heart failure	35.9	*	42.4	*21.1	36.4	69.0
Arteriosclerosis	164.1	*22.1	203.4	99.5	212.7	281.8
Hypertension	20.8	*	23.7	*23.1	*22.0	*26.6
Stroke	96.3	82.6	100.1	145.4	105.0	54.0
Heart attack, ischemic heart disease	15.8	*	19.1	*	*17.3	*29.1
Other	24.4	*25.1	24.2	*33.5	*15.6	*27.3
Mental disorders and senility without psychosis						
Total	226.5	459.6	162.0	225.6	153.8	117.3
Senile psychosis	11.8	*	13.4	*	*16.7	*14.2
Other psychosis	46.7	123.7	25.4	67.2	*15.8	*
Chronic brain syndrome	67.6	70.0	66.9	57.6	73.4	66.4
Senility without psychosis	16.8	*	20.9	*	*27.8	*24.2
Mental retardation	54.1	194.0	15.4	*41.6	*	*
Alcoholism and other mental disorders	29.5	64.2	19.9	44.8	*13.8	*
Other diagnoses[2]						
Total	336.4	297.4	347.2	367.7	348.4	327.8
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissues:						
Arthritis and rheumatism	20.1	*	22.9	*	29.3	*25.5
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs:						
Parkinson's disease	18.2	*	21.6	*20.7	*25.2	*17.7
Accidents, poisonings, and violence:						
Hip fracture	14.0	*	16.0	*15.9	*14.8	*17.8
Other bone fracture	*3.9	*	*	*	*	*
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases:						
Diabetes	47.6	47.1	47.8	53.5	47.2	43.5
Neoplasms:						
Cancer	29.8	*17.3	33.2	*33.9	32.9	*33.0
Diseases of the respiratory system	41.3	*16.8	48.1	57.3	47.3	41.1
Diagnosis unknown[3]						
Total	79.8	86.7	77.9	73.8	88.7	67.3
CHRONIC CONDITIONS OR IMPAIRMENTS[4]						
Diseases of the circulatory system						
Arteriosclerosis	411.0	101.6	496.6	354.2	508.7	604.9
Hypertension	165.2	122.7	177.0	189.1	192.9	145.4
Stroke	181.7	118.2	199.2	237.0	222.9	134.7
Paralysis or palsy, other than arthritis, related to stroke	75.6	71.4	76.8	113.1	89.9	*27.7
Heart trouble	327.8	130.4	382.4	289.6	372.8	476.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Number and rate per 1,000 nursing home residents, by sex, selected health statuses, and age: United States, 1977—Con.

Sex and selected health status[1]	Age					
	All ages	Under 65 years	65 years and over	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over
	Rate per 1,000 population					
CHRONIC CONDITIONS OR IMPAIRMENTS[4]—Con.						
Mental disorders and senility without psychosis						
Mental illness	130.2	293.2	85.1	177.2	67.8	*27.8
Chronic brain syndrome	235.2	191.8	247.2	221.3	286.4	217.6
Senility	249.6	45.7	306.0	182.1	319.9	395.7
Mental retardation	95.8	312.7	35.8	84.1	*24.1	*
Alcoholism	72.7	131.7	56.5	132.2	40.1	*
Drug addiction	*	*	*	*	*	*
Insomnia	89.6	81.6	91.8	97.6	94.1	83.8
Other chronic conditions or impairments						
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissues:						
Arthritis and rheumatism	159.2	50.1	189.4	132.2	195.8	230.9
Chronic back/spine problems, excluding stiffness and deformity	39.5	47.8	37.2	*28.9	38.3	42.9
Permanent stiffness or deformity of back, arms, legs, or extremities, including feet, toes, hands, or fingers	132.8	167.6	123.2	146.5	126.9	97.8
Missing arms, legs, or extremities, including feet, toes, hands, or fingers	46.4	*35.5	49.4	72.7	46.3	*33.2
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs:						
Blindness	53.2	37.6	57.5	*36.5	47.8	88.8
Glaucoma	23.0	*	26.7	*28.2	*25.0	*27.8
Cataracts	60.4	*20.3	71.5	*40.9	62.3	110.6
Deafness	80.7	*25.8	95.9	*42.3	97.5	140.4
Parkinson's disease	46.4	*	56.0	69.3	62.8	*35.3
Paralysis or palsy, other than arthritis, unrelated to stroke	42.5	122.9	20.2	*34.8	*20.2	*
Accidents, poisonings, and violence:						
Hip fracture	40.5	*31.7	43.0	*35.8	40.1	53.1
Other bone fracture	24.3	*30.7	22.6	*17.6	*25.6	*23.0
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases:						
Diabetes	126.6	108.1	131.7	144.8	136.3	114.3
Neoplasms:						
Cancer	62.6	*22.5	73.7	57.4	70.8	91.8
Diseases of the respiratory system:						
Chronic respiratory disease	118.8	74.8	131.0	128.4	130.7	133.7
Diseases of the digestive system:						
Constipation	213.7	148.3	231.8	200.4	249.2	236.0
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs:						
Anemia	46.0	*18.3	53.7	*35.3	56.7	65.7
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue:						
Bedsores	28.9	*36.9	26.7	*	37.3	*22.5
Conditions other than above:						
Edema	144.1	86.0	160.2	131.6	150.8	197.6
Kidney trouble	113.0	72.9	124.0	111.6	120.9	139.2
None of these conditions						
Total	13.8	*34.2	*8.1	*	*	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Number and rate per 1,000 nursing home residents, by sex, selected health statuses, and age: United States, 1977—Con.

Sex and selected health status[1]	Age					
	All ages	Under 65 years	65 years and over	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over
	Rate per 1,000 population					
Female	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS AT LAST EXAMINATION						
Diseases of the circulatory system						
Total	412.5	117.8	446.4	333.4	434.0	499.7
Congestive heart failure	42.4	*	46.9	*20.8	44.6	58.7
Arteriosclerosis	218.6	*23.5	241.0	110.6	233.2	296.3
Hypertension	43.0	*31.5	44.4	43.2	43.2	45.9
Stroke	72.6	42.7	76.1	122.3	84.9	50.8
Heart attack, ischemic heart disease	17.9	*	19.2	*17.6	13.0	25.8
Other	18.0	*11.1	18.8	*19.0	15.1	22.2
Mental disorders and senility without psychosis						
Total	195.2	458.8	164.9	260.5	166.4	128.4
Senile psychosis	18.1	*	19.2	*22.0	22.2	15.3
Other psychosis	42.9	173.7	27.9	99.5	23.1	*6.2
Chronic brain syndrome	76.6	61.7	78.3	82.4	82.3	72.9
Senility without psychosis	21.9	*	24.0	*12.1	22.9	29.4
Mental retardation	23.9	167.0	7.4	27.2	*5.9	*
Alcoholism and other mental disorders	11.9	44.8	8.1	*17.2	*10.0	*
Other diagnoses[2]						
Total	327.1	344.2	325.1	351.2	330.6	310.3
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissues:						
Arthritis and rheumatism	52.5	*31.3	54.9	42.7	53.2	61.1
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs:						
Parkinson's disease	17.8	*	18.4	35.2	22.3	*08.5
Accidents, poisonings, and violence:						
Hip fracture	25.9	*	27.8	*12.9	26.5	34.4
Other bone fracture	9.9	*	10.8	*11.9	14.9	*6.6
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases:						
Diabetes	58.0	48.7	59.1	82.9	69.5	40.4
Neoplasms:						
Cancer	19.1	*	20.0	29.5	19.5	17.1
Diseases of the respiratory system	16.7	*14.5	17.0	*18.2	12.8	20.5
Diagnosis unknown[3]						
Total	65.2	79.2	63.6	54.8	69.0	61.6
CHRONIC CONDITIONS OR IMPAIRMENTS[4]						
Diseases of the circulatory system						
Arteriosclerosis	502.2	96.5	548.9	314.0	544.8	639.0
Hypertension	227.3	129.3	238.6	214.0	249.9	236.8
Stroke	157.2	105.3	163.1	222.3	174.8	130.3
Paralysis or palsy, other than arthritis, related to stroke	56.5	55.0	56.7	105.1	60.8	35.0
Heart trouble	351.3	116.8	378.3	269.6	366.1	429.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Number and rate per 1,000 nursing home residents, by sex, selected health statuses, and age: United States, 1977—Con.

Sex and selected health status[1]	Age					
	All ages	Under 65 years	65 years and over	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over
CHRONIC CONDITIONS OR IMPAIRMENTS[4]—Con.	Rate per 1,000 population					
Mental disorders and senility without psychosis						
Mental illness	107.2	322.2	82.4	210.6	81.2	36.7
Chronic brain syndrome	254.8	150.8	266.8	232.3	276.0	270.6
Senility	347.8	66.1	380.3	241.6	382.9	428.5
Mental retardation	47.3	292.2	19.1	63.4	17.1	*4.7
Alcoholism	10.4	36.1	7.4	*20.3	*7.5	*
Drug addiction	*2.6	*	*1.9	*	*	*
Insomnia	99.0	112.4	97.5	98.1	96.0	98.7
Other chronic conditions or impairments						
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissues:						
Arthritis and rheumatism	281.0	88.1	303.2	178.6	288.0	363.5
Chronic back/spine problems, excluding stiffness and deformity	49.3	60.8	47.9	30.2	53.8	48.8
Permanent stiffness or deformity of back, arms, legs, or extremities, including feet, toes, hands, or fingers	141.9	177.2	137.9	119.4	137.6	144.9
Missing arms, legs, or extremities, including feet, toes, hands, or fingers	16.2	*24.0	15.3	*14.6	14.2	16.5
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs:						
Blindness	56.3	*30.8	59.3	28.8	51.5	77.9
Glaucoma	27.4	*15.5	28.8	31.3	27.1	29.4
Cataracts	61.8	*16.1	67.1	32.3	63.7	83.1
Deafness	64.8	38.4	67.9	*21.1	41.4	110.3
Parkinson's disease	43.8	*26.6	45.7	81.5	49.4	29.1
Paralysis or palsy, other than arthritis, unrelated to stroke	32.9	159.1	18.4	32.1	21.0	10.8
Accidents, poisonings, and violence:						
Hip fracture	100.8	*26.1	109.4	53.5	106.5	132.8
Other bone fracture	40.0	*14.4	43.0	35.5	45.5	43.2
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases:						
Diabetes	153.1	124.6	156.4	203.0	172.1	124.3
Neoplasms:						
Cancer	43.2	*21.3	45.8	49.8	47.7	42.5
Diseases of the respiratory system:						
Chronic respiratory disease	45.2	39.7	45.8	42.1	42.2	50.6
Diseases of the digestive system:						
Constipation	251.1	230.7	253.4	241.2	231.8	278.7
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs:						
Anemia	57.5	36.8	59.9	47.6	63.1	61.3
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue:						
Bedsores	26.2	36.4	25.0	21.8	27.6	23.6
Conditions other than above:						
Edema	193.3	122.5	201.5	147.6	207.3	215.7
Kidney trouble	96.2	92.5	96.6	92.9	101.3	93.5
None of these conditions						
Total	8.4	*13.8	7.8	*9.8	11.1	*3.9

[1]Disease group categories are based on *Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States* (ICDA).
[2]Only diagnoses of sufficient magnitude are noted.
[3]Includes those who received no physician visit while in facility.
[4]Figures may not add to totals because resident may have had more than one reported chronic condition or impairment.

Table 9. Number and rate per 1,000 nursing home residents, by selected health statuses, race or ethnicity, and primary source of payment: United States, 1977

Selected health status[1]	Total	Race or ethnicity			Primary source of payment					
		White (not Hispanic)[2]	Black (not Hispanic)	Hispanic and other	Own income or family support	Medicare	Medicaid		Other government assistance or welfare	All other sources[3]
							Skilled	Intermediate		
	Number									
Total	1,303,100	1,200,900	81,400	20,800	500,900	26,200	260,700	362,600	83,400	69,200
PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS AT LAST EXAMINATION										
Diseases of the circulatory system										
Total	516,800	476,000	34,800	6,000	203,800	11,300	110,300	152,000	23,200	16,200
Congestive heart failure	52,800	47,800	3,700	*1,300	19,100	*1,600	10,400	17,800	*3,200	*
Arteriosclerosis	264,400	247,400	15,100	*1,900	104,300	*2,500	61,400	78,200	9,600	8,300
Hypertension	47,700	44,900	*2,700	*	20,300	*	5,100	18,300	*2,000	*1,900
Stroke	103,500	90,400	11,200	*2,000	42,300	5,500	23,900	24,000	4,600	*3,300
Heart attack, ischemic heart disease	22,500	21,200	*	*	7,900	*	4,200	6,800	*2,600	*
Other	25,800	24,300	*	*	9,800	*	5,400	6,900	*1,300	*1,500
Mental disorders and senility without psychosis										
Total	266,100	241,100	21,000	4,000	90,400	*1,400	47,200	87,400	25,300	14,300
Senile psychosis	21,200	19,600	*	*	11,500	-	4,000	4,500	*	*
Other psychosis	57,400	52,400	4,400	*	14,800	-	9,100	22,800	7,200	3,400
Chronic brain syndrome	96,400	86,400	8,600	*1,400	36,300	*	22,100	25,600	6,800	4,700
Senility without psychosis	26,600	24,800	*1,800	-	12,000	-	*3,300	7,300	*2,800	*1,200
Mental retardation	42,400	37,600	3,900	*	7,600	*	5,900	19,700	6,000	*2,600
Alcoholism and other mental disorders	22,100	20,300	*1,400	*	8,200	-	*2,800	7,500	*2,000	*1,700
Other diagnoses[4]										
Total	429,700	399,500	21,100	9,100	167,600	11,000	91,500	108,300	24,100	27,200
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissues:										
Arthritis and rheumatism	56,200	54,400	*1,500	*	23,300	*	10,000	16,000	*3,300	*3,200
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs:										
Parkinson's disease	23,300	22,900	*	*	10,300	-	5,400	5,200	*1,600	*
Accidents, poisonings, and violence:										
Hip fracture	29,300	28,500	*	-	14,100	*3,300	5,500	4,400	*	*
Other bone fracture	10,600	10,100	*	-	5,200	*	*1,600	*1,600	*	*1,300
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases:										
Diabetes	71,700	62,600	6,100	*3,000	23,800	-	17,500	24,700	*2,900	*2,800
Neoplasms:										
Cancer	28,900	26,800	*1,400	*	12,100	*1,700	5,100	6,400	*1,300	*2,300
Diseases of the respiratory system	31,000	29,500	*	*	11,500	*	6,600	7,700	*2,100	*2,000
Diagnosis unknown[5]										
Total	90,500	84,300	4,400	*1,700	39,100	*2,500	11,700	14,900	10,800	11,500

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Number and rate per 1,000 nursing home residents, by selected health statuses, race or ethnicity, and primary source of payment: United States, 1977—Con.

Selected health status[1]	Total	Race or ethnicity			Primary source of payment					
		White (not Hispanic)[2]	Black (not Hispanic)	Hispanic and other	Own income or family support	Medicare	Medicaid		Other government assistance or welfare	All other sources[3]
							Skilled	Intermediate		
CHRONIC CONDITIONS OR IMPAIRMENTS[6]										
	Number									
Diseases of the circulatory system										
Arteriosclerosis	620,200	581,100	33,500	5,600	246,800	10,900	137,100	170,400	27,300	27,700
Hypertension	272,900	246,100	22,700	4,000	103,400	3,900	56,900	80,400	15,500	12,900
Stroke	214,000	190,100	20,500	*3,400	84,000	8,500	49,900	52,000	11,100	8,500
Paralysis or palsy, other than arthritis, related to stroke	80,800	68,500	10,300	*2,100	30,300	*3,200	22,500	18,800	*3,100	*3,000
Heart trouble	449,000	417,700	24,100	7,200	174,200	8,000	97,900	123,400	25,500	20,000
Mental disorders and senility without psychosis										
Mental illness	148,300	134,300	11,800	*2,300	46,500	*600	23,100	53,600	16,000	8,500
Chronic brain syndrome	324,700	291,900	27,600	5,100	120,600	4,900	76,800	88,500	18,200	15,600
Senility	416,400	384,200	27,700	4,500	171,000	5,200	84,700	112,200	26,400	16,900
Mental retardation	79,800	70,400	7,600	*1,800	13,900	*	12,600	37,400	10,200	4,900
Alcoholism	36,900	31,000	4,600	*1,300	11,600	*	6,700	10,900	*1,800	5,300
Drug addiction	3,700	*3,300	*	*	*1,600	-	*	*	-	*
Insomnia	125,500	116,600	6,500	*2,400	49,500	*1,700	26,000	31,100	10,000	7,100
Other chronic conditions or impairments										
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissues:										
Arthritis and rheumatism	320,500	303,700	12,700	4,100	125,900	4,500	63,700	90,000	18,600	17,700
Chronic back/spine problems, excluding stiffness and deformity	60,500	56,900	*3,100	*	23,500	*1,600	12,000	15,400	*3,400	4,700
Permanent stiffness or deformity of back, arms, legs, or extremities, including feet, toes, hands, or fingers	181,500	164,800	14,600	*2,200	64,000	*3,200	47,200	43,300	11,500	12,300
Missing arms, legs, or extremities, including feet, toes, hands, or fingers	32,400	25,300	5,800	*1,300	10,600	*	10,200	7,100	*2,100	*1,500
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs:										
Blindness	72,200	62,500	7,800	*1,900	21,200	*	19,200	22,400	*4,700	4,300
Glaucoma	34,000	31,800	*1,900	*	12,200	*	7,200	10,600	*1,500	*2,400
Cataracts	80,000	74,000	4,900	*	29,700	*	20,100	19,400	4,400	5,300
Deafness	90,400	88,100	*1,600	*	35,000	*1,900	17,200	25,800	4,500	6,100
Parkinson's disease	58,000	56,000	1,600	*	24,500	*	13,800	13,700	*3,100	*1,800
Paralysis or palsy, other than arthritis, unrelated to stroke	46,500	41,100	4,500	*	12,000	*	15,200	11,400	3,500	*3,400
Accidents, poisonings, and violence:										
Hip fracture	108,800	105,500	*2,600	*	46,600	5,300	25,800	23,500	3,800	3,800
Other bone fracture	46,300	44,600	*1,400	*	16,800	*1,800	11,400	11,200	*1,900	*3,300
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases:										
Diabetes	189,600	168,100	15,400	6,100	62,800	*2,800	48,300	57,000	9,700	9,100
Neoplasms:										
Cancer	63,600	59,500	*3,100	*	26,500	*2,700	12,300	15,500	*2,900	3,700
Diseases of the respiratory system:										
Chronic respiratory disease	86,500	80,700	4,200	*1,600	26,800	*	20,700	26,200	6,400	5,400
Diseases of the digestive system:										
Constipation	313,200	293,400	16,700	*3,000	122,200	5,300	71,200	84,400	16,100	13,900

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Number and rate per 1,000 nursing home residents, by selected health statuses, race or ethnicity, and primary source of payment: United States, 1977—Con.

Selected health status[1]	Total	Race or ethnicity			Primary source of payment					
		White (not Hispanic)[2]	Black (not Hispanic)	Hispanic and other	Own income or family support	Medicare	Medicaid		Other government assistance or welfare	All other sources[3]
							Skilled	Intermediate		
CHRONIC CONDITIONS OR IMPAIRMENTS[6]—Con.										
Other chronic conditions or impairments—Con.	Number									
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs:										
Anemia	70,600	65,000	3,600	*2,100	25,900	*	17,600	19,900	*2,400	4,100
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue:										
Bedsores	35,100	31,200	3,800	*	10,600	*2,300	10,700	6,100	*2,100	*3,400
Conditions other than above:										
Edema	233,500	218,200	12,000	*3,200	91,300	5,000	46,500	65,800	12,700	12,300
Kidney trouble	131,700	119,000	10,000	*2,700	47,800	*3,300	34,100	30,700	9,000	6,800
None of these conditions										
Total	13,000	11,400	*	*	5,700	*	*2,200	*1,400	*1,300	*2,000
	Rate per 1,000 population									
Total	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS AT LAST EXAMINATION										
Diseases of the circulatory system										
Total	396.6	396.4	427.6	286.9	406.9	430.2	423.2	419.2	278.5	233.5
Congestive heart failure	40.5	39.8	45.3	*62.4	38.2	*61.7	39.7	49.1	*37.8	*
Arteriosclerosis	202.9	206.0	185.4	*89.9	208.2	*96.8	235.5	215.7	115.0	120.2
Hypertension	36.6	37.4	*33.5	*	40.5	*	19.5	50.6	*23.8	*27.0
Stroke	79.5	75.2	137.7	*94.0	84.5	207.9	91.5	66.1	55.4	*47.4
Heart attack, ischemic heart disease	17.3	17.7	*	*	15.8	*	16.1	18.7	*30.9	*
Other	19.8	20.3	*	*	19.6	*	20.8	19.0	*15.6	*21.4
Mental disorders and senility without psychosis										
Total	204.2	200.8	258.5	192.4	180.5	*55.2	181.0	241.1	303.6	207.0
Senile psychosis	16.2	16.3	*	*	22.9	-	15.2	12.4	*	*
Other psychosis	44.0	43.6	53.6	*	29.5	-	35.0	63.0	86.2	49.7
Chronic brain syndrome	74.0	71.9	105.8	*67.7	72.5	*	84.9	70.6	81.3	68.1
Senility without psychosis	20.4	20.7	*22.4	-	24.1	-	*12.6	20.1	*33.2	*18.0
Mental retardation	32.6	31.3	48.4	*	15.3	*	22.6	54.4	72.0	*37.2
Alcoholism and other mental disorders	17.0	16.9	*17.7	*	16.3	-	*10.7	20.6	*23.4	*25.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Number and rate per 1,000 nursing home residents, by selected health statuses, race or ethnicity, and primary source of payment: United States, 1977—Con.

Selected health status[1]	Total	Race or ethnicity			Primary source of payment					
		White (not Hispanic)[2]	Black (not Hispanic)	Hispanic and other	Own income or family support	Medicare	Medicaid		Other government assistance or welfare	All other sources[3]
							Skilled	Intermediate		
PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS AT LAST EXAMINATION—Con.	Rate per 1,000 population									
Other diagnoses[4]										
Total	329.8	332.7	259.6	437.5	334.6	419.5	350.9	298.7	288.7	392.9
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissues:										
Arthritis and rheumatism	43.2	45.3	*18.1	*	46.5	*	38.4	44.0	*39.7	*45.8
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs:										
Parkinson's disease	17.9	19.0	*	*	20.5	-	20.8	14.2	*18.9	*
Accidents, poisonings, and violence:										
Hip fracture	22.5	23.7	*	-	28.2	*125.2	21.0	12.1	*	*
Other bone fracture	8.2	8.4	*	-	10.5	*	*6.0	*4.5	*	*19.0
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases:										
Diabetes	55.0	52.1	74.9	*145.6	47.5	-	67.1	68.0	*34.9	*41.1
Neoplasms:										
Cancer	22.2	22.3	*17.2	*	24.2	*65.3	19.4	17.5	*15.9	*32.7
Diseases of the respiratory system	23.8	24.6	*	*	22.9	*	25.3	21.2	*24.9	*29.3
Diagnosis unknown[5]										
Total	69.4	70.2	54.4	*83.2	78.0	*95.1	44.9	41.0	129.3	166.5
CHRONIC CONDITIONS OR IMPAIRMENTS[6]										
Diseases of the circulatory system										
Arteriosclerosis	476.0	483.9	412.0	268.1	492.7	416.1	526.0	469.9	327.7	399.9
Hypertension	209.4	204.9	279.3	194.8	206.4	148.4	218.2	221.7	185.7	186.0
Stroke	164.2	158.3	251.3	*163.9	167.8	324.2	191.3	143.5	132.8	122.3
Paralysis or palsy, other than arthritis, related to stroke	62.0	57.0	126.5	*100.5	60.5	*121.8	86.3	51.9	*36.7	*42.7
Heart trouble	344.5	347.9	295.4	345.3	347.8	305.0	375.6	340.3	305.0	288.8
Mental disorders and senility without psychosis										
Mental illness	113.8	111.8	144.9	*108.8	92.8	*22.7	88.7	147.9	191.4	123.4
Chronic brain syndrome	249.1	243.1	338.9	247.2	240.8	187.4	294.5	244.2	218.6	224.7
Senility	319.5	319.9	339.6	218.2	341.4	198.6	325.0	309.3	316.2	243.8
Mental retardation	61.2	58.7	92.8	*86.9	27.8	*	48.5	103.2	122.7	70.4
Alcoholism	28.3	25.8	56.4	*62.2	23.2	*	25.6	30.1	*21.3	75.8
Drug addiction	2.8	*2.7	*	*	*3.1	-	*	*	-	*
Insomnia	96.3	97.1	79.9	*116.7	98.9	*64.0	99.8	85.8	119.6	103.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Number and rate per 1,000 nursing home residents, by selected health statuses, race or ethnicity, and primary source of payment: United States, 1977—Con.

Selected health status[1]	Total	Race or ethnicity			Primary source of payment					
		White (not Hispanic)[2]	Black (not Hispanic)	Hispanic and other	Own income or family support	Medicare	Medicaid		Other government assistance or welfare	All other sources[3]
							Skilled	Intermediate		
CHRONIC CONDITIONS OR IMPAIRMENTS[6]—Con.	Rate per 1,000 population									
Other chronic conditions or impairments										
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissues:										
Arthritis and rheumatism	245.9	252.9	156.1	195.6	251.4	171.7	244.4	248.3	222.7	255.9
Chronic back/spine problems, excluding stiffness and deformity	46.4	47.4	*37.7	*	46.9	*59.4	45.9	42.5	*40.4	68.4
Permanent stiffness or deformity of back, arms, legs, or extremities, including feet, toes, hands, or fingers	139.3	137.2	179.2	*104.5	127.7	*122.0	180.9	119.5	138.0	177.7
Missing arms, legs, or extremities, including feet, toes, hands, or fingers	24.9	21.1	70.9	*64.6	21.2	*	39.2	19.5	*25.2	*22.2
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs:										
Blindness	55.4	52.0	96.3	*91.4	42.3	*	73.6	61.8	*55.9	62.1
Glaucoma	26.1	26.4	*23.6	*	24.3	*	27.8	29.3	*17.4	*34.4
Cataracts	61.4	61.6	59.6	*	59.3	*	77.0	53.4	53.2	76.8
Deafness	69.4	73.4	*19.7	*	69.9	*72.1	66.0	71.1	53.4	87.9
Parkinson's disease	44.5	46.6	*19.7	*	48.9	*	52.9	37.8	*37.7	*26.5
Paralysis or palsy, other than arthritis, unrelated to stroke	35.7	34.2	55.1	*	23.9	*	58.4	31.4	42.2	*48.6
Accidents, poisonings, and violence:										
Hip fracture	83.5	87.8	*32.3	*	93.0	203.1	98.9	64.7	45.0	55.4
Other bone fracture	35.5	37.1	*16.7	*	33.4	*68.6	43.7	30.8	*22.4	47.4
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases:										
Diabetes	145.5	140.0	189.1	293.7	125.3	*105.7	185.3	157.2	115.8	*131.0
Neoplasms:										
Cancer	48.8	49.5	*37.9	*	52.9	*103.5	47.1	42.6	*35.2	53.7
Diseases of the respiratory system:										
Chronic respiratory disease	66.4	67.2	51.4	*76.9	53.4	*	79.3	72.2	76.4	77.4
Diseases of the digestive system:										
Constipation	240.3	244.3	205.4	*144.3	243.9	203.7	273.2	232.7	193.4	200.7
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs:										
Anemia	54.2	54.1	44.1	*99.0	51.6	*	67.3	54.9	*28.4	58.7
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue:										
Bedsores	26.9	25.9	46.5	*	21.2	*86.0	40.9	16.8	*25.3	*48.6
Conditions other than above:										
Edema	179.2	181.7	147.9	*153.2	182.2	189.3	178.3	181.4	152.2	177.1
Kidney trouble	101.0	99.1	122.4	*131.3	95.4	*127.3	130.7	84.6	107.7	98.2
None of these conditions										
Total	10.0	9.5	*	*	11.4	*	*8.3	*3.9	*16.0	*28.5

[1]Disease group categories are based on *Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States* (ICDA).
[2]Includes a small number of unknowns.
[3]Includes religious organizations, foundations, volunteer agencies, Veterans' Administration contracts, initial payment-life care funds, other sources, and no charge.
[4]Only diagnoses of sufficient magnitude are noted.
[5]Includes those who received no physician visit while in facility.
[6]Figures may not add to totals because resident may have had more than one reported chronic condition or impairment.

Table 10. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by selected functional statuses, according to sex and age: United States, 1977

Selected functional status	Total	Sex		Age				
		Male	Female	Under 65 years	65 years and over	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over
	Number							
Total	1,303,100	375,300	927,800	177,100	1,126,000	211,400	464,700	449,900
Vision status[1]								
Sight not impaired	875,600	261,600	614,000	143,400	732,200	159,300	315,400	257,500
Sight partially impaired[2]	247,000	65,500	181,500	19,400	227,700	28,300	91,100	108,200
Sight severely impaired	85,800	19,000	66,800	3,800	82,000	7,000	28,200	46,800
Sight completely lost	38,400	11,400	27,000	3,900	34,600	5,400	12,100	17,000
Unknown	56,300	17,800	38,500	6,700	49,600	11,200	18,000	20,500
Hearing status[1]								
Hearing not impaired	906,000	258,700	647,400	155,100	751,000	171,300	332,800	246,800
Hearing partially impaired[2]	282,900	80,800	202,100	11,600	271,300	24,000	98,500	148,800
Hearing severely impaired	56,300	16,900	39,500	*	55,600	4,000	13,900	37,600
Hearing completely lost	9,300	*3,000	6,300	1,900	7,400	*1,400	*2,800	*3,300
Unknown	48,500	15,900	32,600	7,700	40,800	10,600	16,800	13,400
Speech status								
Speech not impaired	983,900	268,700	715,200	110,500	873,400	148,400	362,800	362,200
Speech partially impaired[2]	160,100	52,400	107,700	27,800	132,300	32,000	53,500	46,800
Speech severely impaired	83,800	29,800	54,000	20,800	63,100	15,500	26,000	21,500
Speech completely lost	61,300	19,700	41,600	15,300	45,900	10,200	20,200	15,500
Unknown	14,100	4,800	9,300	*2,800	11,400	5,400	*2,100	3,900
Communication status								
Communicates verbally	1,117,000	325,000	791,900	147,900	969,100	183,000	398,000	388,100
Communicates nonverbally	128,200	35,800	92,400	23,200	105,000	19,500	45,100	40,400
Cannot talk	24,900	8,500	16,400	6,300	18,600	3,500	10,100	5,000
Is too ill	24,300	6,700	17,600	*3,100	21,300	5,600	7,200	8,400
Mental or emotional problems	47,500	12,600	34,900	10,200	37,300	6,600	15,900	14,700
Does not speak English, other, unknown	31,500	8,000	23,500	3,600	27,900	3,700	12,000	12,200
Does not communicate	58,000	14,500	43,500	6,100	51,900	8,900	21,500	21,500
Dentures								
No dentures	489,200	179,900	309,300	124,400	364,800	103,500	140,100	121,200
Dentures and used them	686,700	157,400	529,300	38,300	648,400	86,300	279,900	282,200
Dentures but did not use them	64,100	15,700	48,400	4,400	59,700	8,300	23,600	27,700
Dentures but unknown if used	8,600	*2,400	6,200	*	7,600	*	*2,700	3,900
Unknown	54,500	19,800	34,700	9,100	45,500	12,200	18,400	14,900
Behavioral problems								
Depressed or withdrawn	460,000	128,100	331,900	83,300	376,700	87,100	158,100	131,500
Agitated, nervous, or hyperactive	440,400	116,800	323,700	75,700	364,700	69,300	161,400	134,000
Abusive, aggressive, or disruptive	221,500	73,400	148,100	41,000	180,500	33,800	77,600	69,000
Wandering	149,200	43,300	105,900	18,600	130,600	23,000	61,400	46,200
Other behavioral problems	114,300	34,800	79,500	20,100	94,100	17,100	40,000	37,000
Bathing								
Independent[3]	178,500	72,100	106,400	49,800	128,700	39,800	51,500	37,300
Requires assistance	1,124,600	303,200	821,400	127,300	997,300	171,600	413,200	412,600
Dressing								
Independent[3]	398,200	141,800	256,400	79,400	318,800	81,900	128,000	108,900
Requires assistance (includes those who do not dress)	904,900	233,500	671,400	97,700	807,200	129,500	336,700	341,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by selected functional statuses, according to sex and age: United States, 1977—Con.

Selected functional status	Total	Sex		Age				
		Male	Female	Under 65 years	65 years and over	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over
	Number							
Using toilet room								
Independent[3]	618,500	208,700	409,700	109,400	509,000	112,200	212,500	184,300
Requires assistance	553,500	131,100	422,400	49,800	503,700	79,900	207,600	216,200
Does not use toilet room	131,200	35,500	95,700	17,900	113,300	19,300	44,500	49,500
Mobility								
Walks independently[3]	441,500	152,800	288,700	94,900	346,500	91,200	154,100	101,200
Walks with assistance	374,900	100,700	274,100	27,800	347,000	45,200	141,800	160,000
Chairfast	417,200	102,500	314,700	45,200	372,000	64,400	146,200	161,500
Bedfast	69,600	19,300	50,300	9,200	60,400	10,500	22,600	27,300
Continence								
No difficulty controlling bowels or bladder[3]	713,300	219,600	493,800	120,500	592,800	131,900	245,700	215,200
Difficulty with bowel control	48,500	13,400	35,100	5,300	43,300	7,800	18,400	17,100
Difficulty with bladder control	117,400	31,300	86,100	10,300	107,100	13,700	43,500	49,900
Difficulty with control of both bowel and bladder	337,000	83,500	253,500	29,800	307,200	43,600	125,000	138,600
Ostomy in either bowels or bladder[4]	86,800	27,600	59,200	11,300	75,600	14,400	32,100	29,100
Eating								
Independent[3]	878,200	270,800	607,400	130,700	747,500	154,100	307,500	285,800
Requires assistance (includes those who are tube-fed)	424,900	104,500	320,400	46,400	378,500	57,200	157,200	164,100
	Percent distribution							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Vision status[1]								
Sight not impaired	67.2	69.7	66.2	81.0	65.0	75.4	67.9	57.2
Sight partially impaired[2]	19.0	17.5	19.6	10.9	20.2	13.4	19.6	24.1
Sight severely impaired	6.6	5.1	7.2	2.2	7.3	3.3	6.1	10.4
Sight completely lost	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.2	3.1	2.6	2.6	3.8
Unknown	4.3	4.8	4.1	3.8	4.4	5.3	3.9	4.5
Hearing status[1]								
Hearing not impaired	69.5	68.9	69.8	87.6	66.7	81.0	71.6	54.9
Hearing partially impaired[2]	21.7	21.5	21.8	6.6	24.1	11.4	21.2	33.1
Hearing severely impaired	4.3	4.5	4.3	*	4.9	1.9	3.0	8.4
Hearing completely lost	0.7	*0.8	0.7	1.1	0.7	*0.7	*0.6	*0.7
Unknown	3.7	4.2	3.5	4.4	3.6	5.0	3.6	3.0
Speech status								
Speech not impaired	75.5	71.6	77.1	62.4	77.6	70.2	78.1	80.5
Speech partially impaired[2]	12.3	14.0	11.6	15.7	11.7	15.1	11.5	10.4
Speech severely impaired	6.4	7.9	5.8	11.7	5.6	7.3	5.6	4.8
Speech completely lost	4.7	5.2	4.5	8.7	4.1	4.8	4.4	3.4
Unknown	1.1	1.3	1.0	*1.6	1.0	2.5	*0.5	0.9
Communication status								
Communicates verbally	85.7	86.6	85.4	83.5	86.1	86.6	85.7	86.3
Communicates nonverbally	9.8	9.5	10.0	13.1	9.3	9.2	9.7	9.0
Cannot talk	1.9	2.3	1.8	3.6	1.7	1.7	2.2	1.1
Is too ill	1.9	1.8	1.9	*1.7	1.9	2.7	1.6	1.9
Mental or emotional problems	3.6	3.4	3.8	5.8	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.3
Does not speak English, other, unknown	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.0	2.5	1.8	2.6	2.7
Does not communicate	4.4	3.9	4.7	3.4	4.6	4.2	4.6	4.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by selected functional statuses, according to sex and age: United States, 1977—Con.

Selected functional status	Total	Sex		Age				
		Male	Female	Under 65 years	65 years and over	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over
	Percent distribution							
Dentures								
No dentures	37.5	47.9	33.3	70.2	32.4	48.9	30.2	26.9
Dentures and used them	52.7	42.0	57.0	21.6	57.6	40.8	60.2	62.7
Dentures but did not use them	4.9	4.2	5.2	2.5	5.3	3.9	5.1	6.2
Dentures but unknown if used	0.7	*0.6	0.7	*	0.7	*	*0.6	0.9
Unknown	4.2	5.3	3.7	5.1	4.0	5.8	4.0	3.3
Behavioral problems								
Depressed or withdrawn	35.3	34.1	35.8	47.0	33.5	41.2	34.0	29.2
Agitated, nervous, or hyperactive	33.8	31.1	34.9	42.7	32.4	32.8	34.7	29.8
Abusive, aggressive, or disruptive	17.0	19.6	16.0	23.2	16.0	16.0	16.7	15.3
Wandering	11.4	11.5	11.4	10.5	11.6	10.9	13.2	10.3
Other behavioral problems	8.8	9.3	8.6	11.4	8.4	8.1	8.6	8.2
Bathing								
Independent[3]	13.7	19.2	11.5	28.1	11.4	18.8	11.1	8.3
Requires assistance	86.3	80.8	88.5	71.9	88.6	81.2	88.9	91.7
Dressing								
Independent[3]	30.6	37.8	27.6	44.8	28.3	38.8	27.5	24.2
Requires assistance (includes those who do not dress)	69.4	62.2	72.4	55.2	71.7	61.2	72.5	75.8
Using toilet room								
Independent[3]	47.5	55.6	44.2	61.8	45.2	53.1	45.7	41.0
Requires assistance	42.5	34.9	45.5	28.1	44.7	37.8	44.7	48.0
Does not use toilet room	10.1	9.5	10.3	10.1	10.1	9.1	9.6	11.0
Mobility								
Walks independently[3]	33.9	40.7	31.1	53.6	30.8	43.2	33.2	22.5
Walks with assistance	28.8	26.8	29.5	15.7	30.8	21.4	30.5	35.6
Chairfast	32.0	27.3	33.9	25.5	33.0	30.5	31.5	35.9
Bedfast	5.3	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.0	4.9	6.1
Continence								
No difficulty controlling bowels or bladder[3]	54.7	58.5	53.2	68.0	52.6	62.4	52.9	47.8
Difficulty with bowel control	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.8
Difficulty with bladder control	9.0	8.3	9.3	5.8	9.5	6.5	9.4	11.1
Difficulty with control of both bowel and bladder	25.9	22.2	27.3	16.8	27.3	20.6	26.9	30.8
Ostomy in either bowels or bladder[4]	6.7	7.4	6.4	6.4	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.5
Eating								
Independent[3]	67.4	72.2	65.5	73.8	66.4	72.9	66.2	63.5
Requires assistance (includes those who are tube-fed)	32.6	27.8	34.5	26.2	33.6	27.1	33.8	36.5

[1]Status at best correction, that is, with corrective lenses or hearing aid, if applicable.
[2]Includes a small number of residents who were impaired but whose level of impairment is unknown.
[3]Includes a small number of unknowns.
[4]A total of 87.4 percent of these residents had an ostomy that affected only the bladder.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 11. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by index of dependency in activities of daily living, according to selected resident characteristics: United States, 1977

Selected resident characteristic	Total	Index of dependency in activities of daily living[1]							
		Independent in bathing, dressing, using toilet room, mobility, continence, and eating	Dependent in only one activity	Dependent in bathing and one other activity	Dependent in bathing, dressing, and one other activity	Dependent in bathing, dressing, using toilet room, and one other activity	Dependent in bathing, dressing, using toilet room, mobility, and one other activity	Dependent in all six activities	Other[2]
	Number								
Total	1,303,100	124,500	161,000	158,900	110,400	125,000	203,600	303,300	116,400
Sex									
Male	375,300	50,800	56,600	51,600	27,500	27,700	52,400	71,800	36,900
Female	927,800	73,700	104,400	107,300	83,000	97,400	151,200	231,400	79,400
Age									
Under 65 years	177,100	41,500	27,600	22,800	12,800	11,800	22,600	27,700	10,400
65 years and over	1,126,000	83,000	133,400	136,200	97,700	113,200	181,000	275,500	106,000
65-74 years	211,400	29,500	34,900	28,300	14,300	20,900	32,100	37,300	14,100
75-84 years	464,700	33,600	57,300	54,500	44,800	48,700	70,900	112,800	42,000
85 years and over	449,900	19,800	41,200	53,400	38,600	43,600	78,000	125,400	49,900
Race or ethnicity									
White (not Hispanic)[3]	1,200,900	114,100	151,300	145,400	102,000	115,800	184,500	280,300	107,400
Black (not Hispanic)	81,400	7,600	7,300	10,400	7,100	8,000	15,500	18,600	6,900
Hispanic and other	20,800	*2,800	*2,400	*3,100	*1,300	*1,300	3,500	4,300	*2,100
Marital status									
Married	155,400	12,000	13,400	11,400	10,400	14,700	30,200	47,800	15,400
Widowed[3]	810,700	52,200	91,300	97,100	75,500	82,700	135,200	200,800	75,900
Divorced or separated	87,500	18,400	14,100	12,400	6,300	6,300	11,400	13,200	5,400
Never married	249,500	41,800	42,200	38,000	18,200	21,400	26,800	41,500	19,700
Primary source of payment									
Own income or family support	500,900	50,700	66,200	59,800	40,300	48,600	80,000	108,100	47,200
Medicare	26,200	*	*	*	*1,500	5,100	4,600	10,900	*2,200
Medicaid:									
Skilled	260,700	8,400	14,800	23,300	20,400	27,100	52,400	85,600	28,600
Intermediate	362,600	35,000	58,200	58,000	37,400	31,100	49,000	66,900	26,900
Other government assistance or welfare	83,400	16,300	11,800	10,200	7,100	5,000	10,800	17,400	4,800
All other sources[4]	69,200	13,600	9,200	6,900	3,700	8,100	6,800	14,300	6,700

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by index of dependency in activities of daily living, according to selected resident characteristics: United States, 1977—Con.

Selected resident characteristic	Total	Index of dependency in activities of daily living[1]							
		Independent in bathing, dressing, using toilet room, mobility, continence, and eating	Dependent in only one activity	Dependent in bathing and one other activity	Dependent in bathing, dressing, and one other activity	Dependent in bathing, dressing, using toilet room, and one other activity	Dependent in bathing, dressing, using toilet room, mobility, and one other activity	Dependent in all six activities	Other[2]
	Percent distribution								
Total	100.0	9.6	12.4	12.2	8.5	9.6	15.6	23.3	8.9
Sex									
Male	100.0	13.5	15.1	13.8	7.3	7.4	14.0	19.1	9.8
Female	100.0	7.9	11.3	11.6	8.9	10.5	16.3	24.9	8.6
Age									
Under 65 years	100.0	23.4	15.6	12.9	7.2	6.7	12.8	15.7	5.8
65 years and over	100.0	7.4	11.9	12.1	8.7	10.1	16.1	24.5	9.4
65-74 years	100.0	14.0	16.5	13.4	6.7	9.9	15.2	17.6	6.7
75-84 years	100.0	7.2	12.3	11.7	9.6	10.5	15.3	24.3	9.0
85 years and over	100.0	4.4	9.2	11.9	8.6	9.7	17.3	27.9	11.1
Race or ethnicity									
White (not Hispanic)[3]	100.0	9.5	12.6	12.1	8.5	9.6	15.4	23.3	8.9
Black (not Hispanic)	100.0	9.3	9.0	12.8	8.7	9.8	19.1	22.9	8.5
Hispanic and other	100.0	*13.3	*11.5	*15.0	*6.2	*6.3	17.0	20.7	*10.0
Marital status									
Married	100.0	7.8	8.6	7.4	6.7	9.5	19.4	30.8	9.9
Widowed[3]	100.0	6.4	11.3	12.0	9.3	10.2	16.7	24.8	9.4
Divorced or separated	100.0	21.0	16.2	14.2	7.2	7.2	13.0	15.1	6.1
Never married	100.0	16.8	16.9	15.2	7.3	8.6	10.7	16.6	7.9
Primary source of payment									
Own income or family support	100.0	10.1	13.2	11.9	8.0	9.7	16.0	21.6	9.4
Medicare	100.0	*	*	*	*5.7	19.5	17.7	41.5	*8.3
Medicaid:									
Skilled	100.0	3.2	5.7	9.0	7.8	10.4	20.1	32.9	11.0
Intermediate	100.0	9.6	16.1	16.0	10.3	8.6	13.5	18.5	7.4
Other government assistance or welfare	100.0	19.6	14.2	12.2	8.6	6.0	12.9	20.8	5.7
All other sources[4]	100.0	19.7	13.3	9.9	5.4	11.6	9.7	20.7	9.7

[1]Unknowns were considered independent for the purpose of this index.
[2]Includes residents who were dependent in at least two activities but who were not classifiable into any of the categories.
[3]Includes a small number of unknowns.
[4]Includes religious organizations, foundations, volunteer agencies, Veterans' Administration contracts, initial payment-life care funds, other sources, and no charge.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 12. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by level of care received during 7 days prior to survey date, according to age, length of stay since admission, mobility status, and index of dependency in activities of daily living: United States, 1977

Item	Total	Level of care received			
		Nursing care		Personal care	Neither nursing nor personal care
		Intensive	Other		
	Number				
Total	1,303,100	571,400	530,200	187,800	13,800
Age					
Under 65 years	177,100	59,800	69,100	42,800	5,300
65-74 years	211,400	84,700	92,900	30,400	*3,400
75-84 years	464,700	209,500	192,800	58,800	3,500
85 years and over	449,900	217,300	175,300	55,700	*1,600
Length of stay since admission					
Less than 3 months	189,300	95,600	68,300	23,400	*2,000
3 to less than 6 months	122,100	52,600	52,100	16,100	*1,300
6 months to less than 1 year	163,100	71,000	64,300	26,300	*1,600
1 to less than 3 years	427,800	187,300	178,500	58,500	3,500
3 to less than 5 years	192,900	84,300	78,200	27,700	*2,700
5 years or more	207,900	80,600	88,800	35,800	*2,700
Mobility status					
Walks independently[1]	441,500	87,800	231,600	109,900	12,100
Walks with assistance	374,900	149,100	176,000	48,100	*1,700
Chairfast	417,200	274,700	114,600	27,900	*
Bedfast	69,600	59,900	7,900	*1,900	-
Index of dependency in activities of daily living[2]					
Independent in bathing, dressing, using toilet room, mobility, continence, and eating	124,500	6,700	61,200	44,800	11,700
Dependent in only one activity	161,000	26,900	95,300	36,900	*1,900
Dependent in bathing and one other activity	158,900	33,600	92,100	33,200	-
Dependent in bathing, dressing, and one other activity	110,400	34,600	59,000	16,800	-
Dependent in bathing, dressing, using toilet room, and one other activity	125,000	57,000	53,400	14,600	-
Dependent in bathing, dressing, using toilet room, mobility and one other activity	203,600	133,200	56,200	14,100	-
Dependent in all six activities	303,300	231,500	58,200	13,600	-
Other[3]	116,400	47,800	54,700	13,700	*
	Percent distribution				
Total	100.0	43.8	40.7	14.4	1.1
Age					
Under 65 years	100.0	33.8	39.0	24.2	3.0
65-74 years	100.0	40.1	43.9	14.4	*1.6
75-84 years	100.0	45.1	41.5	12.7	0.7
85 years and over	100.0	48.3	39.0	12.4	*0.4
Length of stay since admission					
Less than 3 months	100.0	50.5	36.1	12.4	*1.1
3 to less than 6 months	100.0	43.1	42.7	13.1	*1.1
6 months to less than 1 year	100.0	43.5	39.4	16.1	*1.0
1 to less than 3 years	100.0	43.8	41.7	13.7	0.8
3 to less than 5 years	100.0	43.7	40.5	14.3	*1.4
5 years or more	100.0	38.8	42.7	17.2	*1.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by level of care received during 7 days prior to survey date, according to age, length of stay since admission, mobility status, and index of dependency in activities of daily living: United States, 1977—Con.

Item	Total	Level of care received			
		Nursing care		Personal care	Neither nursing nor personal care
		Intensive	Other		
Mobility status	Percent distribution				
Walks independently[1]	100.0	19.9	52.5	24.9	2.7
Walks with assistance	100.0	39.8	47.0	12.8	*0.4
Chairfast	100.0	65.8	27.5	6.7	*
Bedfast	100.0	86.0	11.3	*2.7	-
Index of dependency in activities of daily living[2]					
Independent in bathing, dressing, using toilet room, mobility, continence, and eating	100.0	5.4	49.2	36.0	9.4
Dependent in only one activity	100.0	16.7	59.2	22.9	*1.2
Dependent in bathing and one other activity	100.0	21.2	57.9	20.9	-
Dependent in bathing, dressing, and one other activity	100.0	31.3	53.5	15.2	-
Dependent in bathing, dressing, using toilet room, and one other activity	100.0	45.6	42.7	11.7	-
Dependent in bathing, dressing, using toilet room, mobility, and one other activity	100.0	65.4	27.6	6.9	-
Dependent in all six activities	100.0	76.3	19.2	4.5	-
Other[3]	100.0	41.1	47.0	11.8	*

[1]Includes a small number of unknowns.
[2]Unknowns were considered independent for the purpose of this index.
[3]Includes residents who were dependent in at least two activities but who were not classifiable into any of the categories.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 13. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by level of care received during 7 days prior to survey date, according to selected health statuses: United States, 1977

Selected health status[1]	All residents	Level of care received				All residents	Level of care received			
		Nursing care		Personal care	Neither nursing nor personal care		Nursing care		Personal care	Neither nursing nor personal care
		Intensive	Other				Intensive	Other		
	Number					Percent distribution				
Total	1,303,100	571,400	530,200	187,800	13,800	100.0	43.8	40.7	14.4	1.1
PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS AT LAST EXAMINATION										
Diseases of the circulatory system										
Total	516,800	252,700	210,300	51,900	*1,900	100.0	48.9	40.7	10.0	*0.4
Congestive heart failure	52,800	24,500	23,600	4,700	-	100.0	46.4	44.8	8.8	-
Arteriosclerosis	264,400	132,100	101,000	30,000	*1,300	100.0	49.9	38.2	11.3	*0.5
Hypertension	47,700	13,400	29,800	4,500	-	100.0	28.1	62.5	9.4	-
Stroke	103,500	63,300	32,000	7,600	*	100.0	61.2	30.9	7.4	*
Heart attack, ischemic heart disease	22,500	8,300	12,400	*1,800	-	100.0	36.8	55.0	*8.2	-
Other	25,800	11,100	11,400	*3,300	-	100.0	43.0	44.1	*12.9	-
Mental disorders and senility without psychosis										
Total	266,100	98,800	105,400	57,300	4,500	100.0	37.1	39.6	21.5	1.7
Senile psychosis	21,200	10,900	7,300	*3,000	-	100.0	51.3	34.4	*14.3	-
Other psychosis	57,400	8,400	29,600	18,100	*1,300	100.0	14.6	51.7	31.5	*2.2
Chronic brain syndrome	96,400	50,400	32,100	12,900	*	100.0	52.3	33.3	13.4	*
Senility without psychosis	26,600	12,600	9,300	4,500	*	100.0	47.3	34.8	16.8	*
Mental retardation	42,400	13,000	16,300	11,500	*1,600	100.0	30.7	38.3	27.2	*3.7
Alcoholism and other mental disorders	22,100	3,600	10,900	7,200	*	100.0	16.2	49.1	32.8	*
Other diagnoses[2]										
Total	429,700	189,200	182,500	55,000	*3,100	100.0	44.0	42.5	12.8	*0.7
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissues:										
Arthritis and rheumatism	56,200	22,200	26,600	7,400	-	100.0	39.6	47.2	13.2	-
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs:										
Parkinson's disease	23,300	13,200	7,200	*2,900	-	100.0	56.6	30.9	*12.5	-
Accidents, poisonings, and violence:										
Hip fracture	29,300	15,400	10,300	*3,300	*	100.0	52.7	35.2	*11.4	*
Other bone fracture	10,600	6,000	*3,200	*	*	100.0	56.5	*30.1	*	*
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases:										
Diabetes	71,700	25,300	38,800	7,600	-	100.0	35.3	54.1	10.6	-
Neoplasms:										
Cancer	28,900	16,500	9,700	*2,500	*	100.0	57.1	33.6	*8.5	*
Diseases of the respiratory system	31,000	14,400	12,900	3,700	-	100.0	46.3	41.7	12.1	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by level of care received during 7 days prior to survey date, according to selected health statuses: United States, 1977—Con.

Selected health status[1]	All residents	Level of care received				All residents	Level of care received			
		Nursing care		Personal care	Neither nursing nor personal care		Nursing care		Personal care	Neither nursing nor personal care
		Intensive	Other				Intensive	Other		
PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS AT LAST EXAMINATION—Con.										
Diagnosis unknown[3]	Number					Percent distribution				
Total	90,500	30,600	32,000	23,600	4,300	100.0	33.9	35.3	26.1	4.8
CHRONIC CONDITIONS OR IMPAIRMENTS[4]										
Diseases of the circulatory system										
Arteriosclerosis	620,200	308,300	239,600	69,700	*2,700	100.0	49.7	38.6	11.2	*0.4
Hypertension	272,900	119,000	124,100	29,000	*	100.0	43.6	45.5	10.6	*
Stroke	214,000	124,400	72,400	16,600	*	100.0	58.2	33.8	7.7	*
Paralysis or palsy, other than arthritis, related to stroke	80,800	55,000	21,800	4,100	-	100.0	68.0	27.0	5.0	-
Heart trouble	449,000	201,500	198,000	48,800	*	100.0	44.9	44.1	10.9	*
Mental disorders and senility without psychosis										
Mental illness	148,300	40,200	69,400	36,400	*2,200	100.0	27.1	46.8	24.6	*1.5
Chronic brain syndrome	324,700	176,400	110,900	35,800	*1,600	100.0	54.3	34.2	11.0	*0.5
Senility	416,400	222,700	149,400	42,900	*1,300	100.0	53.5	35.9	10.3	*0.3
Mental retardation	79,800	27,800	31,900	18,200	*1,900	100.0	34.8	40.0	22.8	*2.4
Alcoholism	36,900	8,600	19,100	7,300	*1,900	100.0	23.4	51.7	19.8	*5.1
Drug addiction	3,700	*1,600	*1,700	*	-	100.0	*45.2	*47.4	*	-
Insomnia	125,500	55,100	53,300	16,900	*	100.0	43.9	42.5	13.5	*
Other chronic conditions or impairments										
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissues:										
Arthritis and rheumatism	320,500	137,800	144,400	37,300	*	100.0	43.0	45.0	11.6	*
Chronic back/spine problems, excluding stiffness and deformity	60,500	31,800	22,700	5,800	*	100.0	52.5	37.6	9.6	*
Permanent stiffness or deformity of back, arms, legs, or extremities, including feet, toes, hands, or fingers	181,500	107,200	55,700	17,600	*	100.0	59.0	30.7	9.7	*
Missing arms, legs, or extremities, including feet, toes, hands, or fingers	32,400	17,500	12,200	*2,500	*	100.0	53.9	37.5	*7.7	*
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs:										
Blindness	72,200	37,500	27,500	6,800	*	100.0	51.9	38.1	9.4	*
Glaucoma	34,000	11,500	16,100	6,200	*	100.0	33.8	47.4	18.2	*
Cataracts	80,000	34,100	32,400	12,700	*	100.0	42.6	40.4	15.9	*
Deafness	90,400	37,100	40,600	12,200	*	100.0	41.0	44.9	13.5	*
Parkinson's disease	58,000	30,000	20,100	7,700	*	100.0	51.8	34.6	13.2	*
Paralysis or palsy, other than arthritis, unrelated to stroke	46,500	29,000	11,800	5,700	-	100.0	62.3	25.4	12.3	-
Accidents, poisonings, and violence:										
Hip fracture	108,800	58,000	40,700	9,600	*	100.0	53.3	37.4	8.8	*
Other bone fracture	46,300	24,600	15,700	5,700	*	100.0	53.2	34.0	12.4	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by level of care received during 7 days prior to survey date, according to selected health statuses: United States, 1977—Con.

Selected health status[1]	All residents	Level of care received				All residents	Level of care received			
		Nursing care		Personal care	Neither nursing nor personal care		Nursing care		Personal care	Neither nursing nor personal care
		Intensive	Other				Intensive	Other		
CHRONIC CONDITIONS OR IMPAIRMENTS[4]—Con.										
Other chronic conditions or impairments—Con.	Number					Percent distribution				
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases:										
Diabetes	189,600	79,700	88,600	20,800	*	100.0	42.0	46.7	11.0	*
Neoplasms:										
Cancer	63,600	32,300	24,700	6,400	*	100.0	50.8	38.8	10.0	*
Diseases of the respiratory system:										
Chronic respiratory disease	86,500	41,700	33,400	11,200	*	100.0	48.3	38.6	12.9	*
Diseases of the digestive system:										
Constipation	313,200	160,000	120,500	32,400	*	100.0	51.1	38.5	10.4	*
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs:										
Anemia	70,600	35,000	31,200	4,300	*	100.0	49.5	44.1	6.1	*
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue:										
Bedsores	35,100	25,400	7,700	*2,000	-	100.0	72.4	22.0	*5.6	-
Conditions other than above:										
Edema	233,500	113,600	97,300	22,600	-	100.0	48.7	41.7	9.7	-
Kidney trouble	131,700	77,800	42,400	11,500	-	100.0	59.1	32.2	8.7	-
None of these conditions										
Total	13,000	*2,400	4,600	4,800	*	100.0	*18.2	35.3	37.0	*

[1]Disease group categories are based on *Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States* (ICDA).
[2]Only diagnoses of sufficient magnitude are noted.
[3]Includes those who received no physician visit while in facility.
[4]Figures may not add to totals because resident may have had more than one reported chronic condition or impairment.

Table 14. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by selected health services received, according to primary source of payment: United States, 1977

Selected health service	Primary source of payment						
	All sources	Own income or family support	Medicare	Medicaid		Other government assistance or welfare	All other sources[1]
				Skilled	Intermediate		
	Number						
Total	1,303,100	500,900	26,200	260,700	362,600	83,400	69,200
Time since last physician visit							
Less than 1 week	268,500	94,000	10,300	65,500	69,300	16,000	13,400
1 to less than 2 weeks	219,000	76,800	5,800	56,200	57,000	10,800	12,300
2 weeks to less than 1 month	370,000	136,000	6,400	85,900	104,800	22,100	14,900
1 to less than 3 months	291,100	117,700	*1,400	40,100	101,100	18,000	12,900
3 to less than 6 months	58,200	31,300	-	*2,800	14,700	4,900	4,500
6 months to less than 1 year	22,300	11,400	*	*	4,800	3,500	*1,300
1 year or more	17,500	8,900	*	*2,600	3,800	*	*1,500
No physician visits since entering facility[2]	56,700	24,900	*2,100	6,500	7,100	7,600	8,400
Time between last two physician visits							
Less than 1 week	83,000	27,900	6,300	19,600	18,800	3,900	6,500
1 to less than 2 weeks	89,000	33,200	*3,200	21,100	19,900	4,900	6,600
2 weeks to less than 1 month	367,400	129,500	5,000	107,300	92,300	18,700	14,500
1 to less than 3 months	470,000	171,600	*2,400	88,200	164,500	26,900	16,400
3 to less than 6 months	61,200	32,500	-	4,100	17,600	3,500	*3,400
6 months to less than 1 year	23,200	11,300	-	*	6,300	*3,200	*1,900
1 year or more	23,900	10,800	*	4,200	4,100	*3,100	*
Has not received two physician visits since entering facility[2]	128,800	59,200	6,700	9,100	32,000	11,700	10,200
Services given at last visit[3,4]							
Examination	1,101,700	429,900	20,000	225,700	309,500	64,000	52,600
Treatment	188,600	68,800	4,900	40,500	48,700	12,600	13,100
Prescription	792,900	292,800	15,800	172,500	229,400	46,800	35,600
Orders for lab tests	243,700	84,000	6,800	55,000	70,400	14,500	13,000
Other	72,600	24,600	*2,800	17,900	18,700	4,500	4,000
Location of last physician visit[4]							
Outside facility	169,300	85,500	3,500	10,800	43,100	17,300	9,000
Inside facility[2]	1,077,100	390,500	20,600	243,300	312,400	58,600	51,800
Arrangement for physician services[4]							
Physician on call	169,000	92,400	*1,600	6,500	41,600	16,600	10,200
Regularly scheduled physician visits	1,057,500	374,800	22,400	244,300	309,400	57,400	49,200
Other arrangement[2]	19,900	8,800	*	*3,300	4,400	*1,900	*1,300
Status of personal physician within facility[4]							
Private physician	827,000	347,400	17,000	152,800	228,900	47,000	34,000
Physician assigned by or works for facility	386,700	116,400	6,800	94,200	119,100	25,200	25,000
Other status[2]	32,700	12,200	*	7,200	7,500	3,600	*1,900
Level of care received							
Nursing care:							
Intensive	571,400	212,300	17,700	144,300	138,700	32,800	25,700
Other	530,200	203,000	6,000	89,500	177,300	29,400	24,900
Personal care	187,800	79,100	*2,500	26,100	44,900	19,100	16,000
Neither nursing nor personal care	13,800	6,500		*	*1,700	*2,100	*2,700

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by selected health services received, according to primary source of payment: United States, 1977—Con.

Selected health service	Primary source of payment						
	All sources	Own income or family support	Medicare	Medicaid		Other government assistance or welfare	All other sources[1]
				Skilled	Intermediate		
	Number						
Therapy services							
No therapy service during last month[2]	847,100	329,800	11,100	151,100	245,700	61,000	48,300
Therapy service during last month[3]	456,000	171,100	15,100	109,600	116,900	22,400	20,900
Physical therapy	178,900	62,300	12,800	48,700	37,000	8,100	10,000
Recreational therapy	261,300	99,300	5,800	66,100	70,700	11,400	7,900
Occupational therapy	76,700	28,100	3,600	17,700	19,000	5,500	*2,800
Speech therapy	12,200	3,700	*	3,900	*2,500	*	*
Counseling by social worker	91,400	30,400	*2,100	21,400	28,000	4,800	4,600
Counseling by mental health worker	17,800	4,800	*	*3,100	5,600	*1,800	*1,900
Reality orientation	86,500	34,500	*2,200	21,200	21,700	3,600	*3,300
Other therapy services	22,200	9,200	*	3,800	4,900	*1,600	*2,000
Other health services							
Flu shot within last 12 months[5]:							
Received	545,900	202,700	*	106,900	176,000	35,600	23,500
Did not receive	282,700	97,800	*1,600	70,900	84,400	17,900	10,100
Caught flu within last 9 months	23,900	9,300	-	*3,000	8,000	*2,400	*
Special diet within last 7 days:							
No special diet[2]	735,600	303,100	14,400	115,800	206,600	52,200	43,600
Special diet[3]	567,500	197,800	11,800	144,900	156,000	31,300	25,700
Low sodium	185,100	69,200	5,000	46,400	47,600	8,600	8,300
Diabetic	163,200	54,400	*2,200	42,600	50,600	6,600	6,900
Soft	103,600	35,900	*2,200	27,400	22,700	9,100	6,300
Weight loss	40,400	11,500	*	10,300	14,500	*2,700	*
Bland	44,400	15,400	*	12,400	11,300	*3,400	*
Other	101,500	36,400	*3,300	30,300	23,000	4,500	3,900
	Percent distribution						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time since last physician visit							
Less than 1 week	20.6	18.8	39.3	25.1	19.1	19.2	19.3
1 to less than 2 weeks	16.8	15.3	22.3	21.6	15.7	12.9	17.8
2 weeks to less than 1 month	28.4	27.1	24.2	32.9	28.9	26.5	21.6
1 to less than 3 months	22.3	23.5	*5.2	15.4	27.9	21.6	18.6
3 to less than 6 months	4.5	6.3	-	*1.1	4.1	5.8	6.5
6 months to less than 1 year	1.7	2.3	*	*	1.3	4.2	*1.8
1 year or more	1.3	1.8	*	*1.0	1.0	*	*2.2
No physician visits since entering facility[2]	4.4	5.0	*7.8	2.5	2.0	9.1	12.2
Time between last two physician visits							
Less than 1 week	6.4	5.6	24.1	7.5	5.2	4.7	9.4
1 to less than 2 weeks	6.8	6.6	*12.3	8.1	5.5	5.9	9.5
2 weeks to less than 1 month	28.2	25.8	19.3	41.2	25.5	22.4	21.0
1 to less than 3 months	36.1	34.3	*9.3	33.8	45.4	32.2	23.7
3 to less than 6 months	4.7	6.5	-	1.6	4.9	4.2	*5.0
6 months to less than 1 year	1.8	2.3	-	*	1.7	*3.8	*2.8
1 year or more	1.8	2.2	*	1.6	1.1	*3.7	*
Has not received two physician visits since entering facility[2]	9.9	11.8	25.5	3.5	8.8	14.0	14.8
Services given at last visit[3,4]							
Examination	84.5	85.8	76.3	86.6	85.3	76.7	76.0
Treatment	14.5	13.7	18.6	15.5	13.4	15.1	18.9
Prescription	60.8	58.5	60.4	66.2	63.3	56.0	51.4
Orders for lab tests	18.7	16.8	25.8	21.1	19.4	17.4	18.8
Other	5.6	4.9	*10.8	6.9	5.2	5.4	5.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by selected health services received, according to primary source of payment: United States, 1977—Con.

Selected health service	Primary source of payment						
	All sources	Own income or family support	Medicare	Medicaid		Other government assistance or welfare	All other sources[1]
				Skilled	Intermediate		
	Percent distribution						
Location of last physician visit[4]							
Outside facility	13.0	17.1	13.5	4.1	11.9	20.7	13.0
Inside facility[2]	82.7	77.9	78.6	93.3	86.1	70.2	74.8
Arrangement for physician services[4]							
Physician on call	13.0	18.4	*6.2	2.5	11.5	19.9	14.8
Regularly scheduled physician visits	81.1	74.8	85.4	93.7	85.3	68.7	71.1
Other arrangement[2]	1.5	1.8	*	*1.3	1.2	*2.3	*1.9
Status of personal physician within facility[4]							
Private physician	63.5	69.4	65.0	58.6	63.1	56.3	49.1
Physician assigned by or works for facility	29.7	23.2	25.9	36.1	32.9	30.3	36.0
Other status[2]	2.5	2.4	*	2.8	2.1	4.4	*2.7
Level of care received							
Nursing care:							
Intensive	43.8	42.4	67.4	55.3	38.3	39.3	37.1
Other	40.7	40.5	22.9	34.3	48.9	35.3	35.9
Personal care	14.4	15.8	*9.6	10.0	12.4	22.9	23.1
Neither nursing nor personal care	1.1	1.3	-	*	*0.5	*2.5	*3.9
Therapy services							
No therapy service during last month[2]	65.0	65.8	42.5	58.0	67.8	73.1	69.8
Therapy service during last month[3]	35.0	34.2	57.5	42.0	32.2	26.9	30.2
Physical therapy	13.7	12.4	48.6	18.7	10.2	9.7	14.5
Recreational therapy	20.0	19.8	22.0	25.4	19.5	13.7	11.4
Occupational therapy	5.9	5.6	13.7	6.8	5.2	6.6	*4.0
Speech therapy	0.9	0.7	*	1.5	*0.7	*	*
Counseling by social worker	7.0	6.1	*8.1	8.2	7.7	5.8	6.7
Counseling by mental health worker	1.4	0.9	*	*1.2	1.6	*2.2	*2.7
Reality orientation	6.6	6.9	*8.5	8.1	6.0	4.3	*4.7
Other therapy services	1.7	1.8	*	1.4	1.4	*1.9	*2.8
Other health services							
Flu shot within last 12 months[5]:							
Received	41.9	40.5	*	41.0	48.5	42.6	34.0
Did not receive	21.7	19.5	*6.1	27.2	23.3	21.5	14.5
Caught flu within last 9 months	1.8	1.9	-	*1.1	2.2	*2.9	*
Special diet within last 7 days:							
No special diet[2]	56.4	60.5	55.0	44.4	57.0	62.5	62.9
Special diet[3]	43.6	39.5	45.0	55.6	43.0	37.5	37.1
Low sodium	14.2	13.8	19.3	17.8	13.1	10.3	11.9
Diabetic	12.5	10.9	*8.3	16.3	14.0	7.9	9.9
Soft	7.9	7.2	*8.4	10.5	6.3	10.9	9.0
Weight loss	3.1	2.3	*	4.0	4.0	*3.3	*
Bland	3.4	3.1	*	4.7	3.1	*4.1	*
Other	7.8	7.3	*12.4	11.6	6.4	5.4	5.6

[1] Includes religious organizations, foundations, volunteer agencies, Veterans' Administration contracts, initial payment-life care funds, other sources, and no charge.
[2] Includes a small number of unknowns.
[3] Figures do not add to totals because multiple responses were permitted.
[4] Excludes those who received no physician visit after entering facility.
[5] Excludes those who were in the facility less than 12 months.

Table 15. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by selected physician services received at last visit, according to selected health statuses: United States, 1977

Selected health status[1]	Total	Time since last physician visit			Services given at last visit[3,4]				
		Less than 1 month	1 month or more	No physician visits since entering facility[2]	Examination	Treatment	Prescription	Orders for lab tests	Other
	Number								
Total	1,303,100	857,500	389,000	56,700	1,101,700	188,600	792,900	243,700	72,600
PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS AT LAST EXAMINATION									
Diseases of the circulatory system									
Total	516,800	356,200	160,600	-	466,000	78,200	337,400	102,600	28,100
Congestive heart failure	52,800	35,800	17,000	-	47,300	8,700	34,900	13,200	4,300
Arteriosclerosis	264,400	180,500	83,900	-	240,700	36,700	171,800	46,200	12,500
Hypertension	47,700	30,300	17,400	-	43,400	6,500	30,100	10,800	3,800
Stroke	103,500	76,000	27,500	-	91,600	14,800	67,300	21,300	4,600
Heart attack, ischemic heart disease	22,500	15,000	7,500	-	21,400	5,600	14,800	5,600	*
Other	25,800	18,600	7,200	-	21,700	6,000	18,400	5,500	*1,900
Mental disorders and senility without psychosis									
Total	266,100	182,600	83,500	-	227,900	27,800	164,000	33,800	11,100
Senile psychosis	21,200	14,000	7,200	-	19,100	*2,300	15,100	3,800	*
Other psychosis	57,400	41,400	15,900	-	44,800	*3,100	38,600	6,200	*3,100
Chronic brain syndrome	96,400	69,800	26,600	-	86,800	12,600	60,400	12,800	4,600
Senility without psychosis	26,600	17,200	9,500	-	22,200	3,500	12,400	*3,300	*
Mental retardation	42,400	25,900	16,600	-	35,100	3,700	21,600	4,900	*
Alcoholism and other mental disorders	22,100	14,400	7,800	-	19,900	*2,600	15,900	*2,900	*1,400
Other diagnoses[5]									
Total	429,700	297,800	131,900	-	378,500	78,600	272,400	99,400	30,800
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissues:									
Arthritis and rheumatism	56,200	32,700	23,600	-	51,200	6,700	37,100	8,800	*2,600
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs:									
Parkinson's disease	23,300	16,700	6,700	-	20,700	*1,800	13,900	5,700	*
Accidents, poisonings, and violence:									
Hip fracture	29,300	22,700	6,600	-	25,500	4,300	15,300	4,200	*2,800
Other bone fracture	10,600	7,400	*3,200	-	9,100	4,000	4,700	*2,100	*2,100
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases:									
Diabetes	71,700	50,600	21,100	-	63,100	9,500	47,900	32,700	*3,200
Neoplasms:									
Cancer	28,900	22,500	6,400	-	24,700	6,500	19,000	7,300	*1,800
Diseases of the respiratory system	31,000	21,900	9,200	-	28,000	5,500	21,200	6,600	*1,700
Diagnosis unknown[6]									
Total	90,500	20,800	12,900	56,700	29,300	4,000	19,100	7,800	*2,500
CHRONIC CONDITIONS OR IMPAIRMENTS[7]									
Diseases of the circulatory system									
Arteriosclerosis	620,200	415,900	183,100	21,200	540,900	96,200	395,700	123,700	35,000
Hypertension	272,900	180,000	82,500	10,500	234,600	44,400	174,800	65,400	16,900
Stroke	214,000	149,100	58,100	6,800	185,400	33,400	137,400	44,700	11,100
Paralysis or palsy, other than arthritis, related to stroke	80,800	55,900	21,500	*3,400	70,000	12,900	52,600	17,600	4,500
Heart trouble	449,000	300,600	132,400	16,000	389,900	76,000	292,300	98,100	26,500

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by selected physician services received at last visit, according to selected health statuses: United States, 1977—Con.

Selected health status[1]	Location of last physician visit[4]		Arrangement for physician services[4]		
	Outside facility	Inside facility[2]	Physician on call	Regularly scheduled physician visits	Other arrangement[2]
	Number				
Total	169,300	1,077,100	169,000	1,057,500	19,900
PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS AT LAST EXAMINATION					
Diseases of the circulatory system					
Total	57,700	459,100	60,700	449,400	6,600
Congestive heart failure	6,100	46,700	7,700	44,500	*
Arteriosclerosis	26,100	238,300	27,300	233,200	3,900
Hypertension	8,700	39,000	7,300	39,400	*
Stroke	9,700	93,900	10,300	92,600	*
Heart attack, ischemic heart disease	3,700	18,900	*2,700	19,600	*
Other	3,500	22,400	5,400	20,100	*
Mental disorders and senility without psychosis					
Total	31,800	234,400	33,300	228,300	4,500
Senile psychosis	*1,400	19,800	*2,800	18,300	*
Other psychosis	7,500	49,900	8,100	48,700	*
Chronic brain syndrome	8,100	88,300	9,700	84,900	*1,800
Senility without psychosis	*3,300	23,300	3,500	22,400	*
Mental retardation	6,900	35,500	5,900	35,600	*
Alcoholism and other mental disorders	4,600	17,600	*3,400	18,400	*
Other diagnoses[5]					
Total	70,600	359,100	67,800	354,500	7,400
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissues:					
Arthritis and rheumatism	8,900	47,300	9,800	45,700	*
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs:					
Parkinson's disease	*2,900	20,400	*2,100	20,800	*
Accidents, poisonings, and violence:					
Hip fracture	4,800	24,400	5,100	23,600	*
Other bone fracture	2,100	8,600	*1,800	8,900	-
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases:					
Diabetes	8,400	63,300	7,900	63,500	*
Neoplasms:					
Cancer	5,300	23,600	*2,400	25,900	*
Diseases of the respiratory system	5,000	26,100	5,500	24,900	*
Diagnosis unknown[6]					
Total	9,200	24,500	7,100	25,200	*1,400
CHRONIC CONDITIONS OR IMPAIRMENTS[7]					
Diseases of the circulatory system					
Arteriosclerosis	68,200	530,800	75,100	516,400	7,500
Hypertension	39,200	223,200	35,600	222,800	4,000
Stroke	21,700	185,500	24,700	180,800	*1,700
Paralysis or palsy, other than arthritis, related to stroke	7,300	70,100	7,500	69,400	*
Heart trouble	58,100	374,900	60,900	365,200	6,900

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by selected physician services received at last visit, according to selected health statuses: United States, 1977—Con.

Selected health status[1]	Total	Time since last physician visit			Services given at last visit[3,4]				
		Less than 1 month	1 month or more	No physician visits since entering facility[2]	Examination	Treatment	Prescription	Orders for lab tests	Other
CHRONIC CONDITIONS OR IMPAIRMENTS[7]—Con.	Number								
Mental disorders and senility without psychosis									
Mental illness	148,300	101,200	44,200	*2,900	122,400	16,100	93,100	22,100	8,100
Chronic brain syndrome	324,700	228,800	87,200	8,600	286,800	50,000	211,500	59,600	15,100
Senility	416,400	268,200	132,600	15,600	360,200	64,000	260,900	75,500	21,800
Mental retardation	79,800	49,500	27,600	*2,700	64,900	10,100	42,800	11,700	*3,000
Alcoholism	36,900	23,900	11,100	*2,000	31,900	6,800	23,500	8,300	*2,800
Drug addiction	3,700	*2,800	*	*	*2,900	*	*2,600	*	*
Insomnia	125,500	85,700	34,700	5,100	105,100	19,400	80,300	23,000	9,200
Other chronic conditions or impairments									
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissues:									
Arthritis and rheumatism	320,500	208,100	99,300	13,100	273,600	49,500	206,600	62,400	19,200
Chronic back/spine problems, excluding stiffness and deformity	60,500	40,700	17,200	*2,600	52,900	11,500	40,000	10,400	3,900
Permanent stiffness or deformity of back, arms, legs, or extremities, including feet, toes, hands, or fingers	181,500	120,000	55,000	6,500	156,000	30,100	123,000	35,100	14,300
Missing arms, legs, or extremities, including feet, toes, hands, or fingers	32,400	22,300	9,100	*	27,500	8,300	20,300	7,500	*2,300
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs:									
Blindness	72,200	48,900	20,300	*3,100	62,100	11,700	44,800	13,500	*3,400
Glaucoma	34,000	21,300	11,300	*1,500	29,400	4,400	20,300	5,600	*2,200
Cataracts	80,000	51,200	25,700	*3,100	68,500	12,400	49,400	16,500	5,500
Deafness	90,400	58,100	28,900	*3,400	76,300	13,000	57,600	16,200	5,700
Parkinson's disease	58,000	39,300	15,600	*3,100	48,500	6,300	35,200	13,500	*2,500
Paralysis or palsy, other than arthritis, unrelated to stroke	46,500	35,000	10,100	*1,400	39,300	10,500	31,400	7,500	*2,600
Accidents, poisonings, and violence:									
Hip fracture	108,800	74,200	30,400	4,100	92,800	17,100	69,800	22,100	8,300
Other bone fracture	46,300	29,100	14,500	*2,600	39,200	9,900	26,700	7,800	4,900
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases:									
Diabetes	189,600	131,200	50,900	7,500	161,800	29,800	123,200	68,200	11,700
Neoplasms:									
Cancer	63,600	45,700	15,700	*2,200	52,800	12,100	40,500	14,100	*3,200
Diseases of the respiratory system:									
Chronic respiratory disease	86,500	60,300	23,100	*3,100	75,900	17,100	56,600	20,000	5,900
Diseases of the digestive system:									
Constipation	313,200	217,000	85,300	10,900	268,300	49,800	206,300	59,900	20,100
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs:									
Anemia	70,600	50,800	18,300	*1,400	58,300	13,400	51,600	19,200	4,900
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue:									
Bedsores	35,100	26,000	6,900	*2,200	28,500	8,700	24,600	6,400	*2,300
Conditions other than above:									
Edema	233,500	149,800	76,000	7,700	200,100	40,200	157,500	50,200	14,500
Kidney trouble	131,700	90,200	37,100	4,400	115,200	23,400	88,700	32,900	6,300
None of these conditions									
Total	13,000	4,900	4,200	4,000	7,900	*1,500	5,200	*1,300	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by selected physician services received at last visit, according to selected health statuses: United States, 1977—Con.

Selected health status[1]	Location of last physician visit[4]		Arrangement for physician services[4]		
	Outside facility	Inside facility[2]	Physician on call	Regularly scheduled physician visits	Other arrangement[2]
CHRONIC CONDITIONS OR IMPAIRMENTS[7]—Con.	Number				
Mental disorders and senility without psychosis					
Mental illness	22,500	122,900	22,500	121,300	*1,600
Chronic brain syndrome	25,000	291,000	32,700	278,200	5,200
Senility	45,000	355,900	55,700	340,300	4,900
Mental retardation	12,000	65,100	11,800	63,700	*1,500
Alcoholism	5,900	29,000	3,700	30,200	*
Drug addiction	*	*2,800	*	*2,700	-
Insomnia	14,600	105,800	14,700	104,200	*1,500
Other chronic conditions or impairments					
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissues:					
Arthritis and rheumatism	43,500	263,900	46,600	256,300	4,500
Chronic back/spine problems, excluding stiffness and deformity	7,400	50,500	7,100	49,900	*
Permanent stiffness or deformity of back, arms, legs, or extremities, including feet, toes, hands, or fingers	15,700	159,300	21,000	151,800	*2,200
Missing arms, legs, or extremities, including feet, toes, hands, or fingers	4,400	27,000	4,900	26,500	-
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs:					
Blindness	7,200	62,000	6,800	61,800	*
Glaucoma	5,100	27,400	4,400	28,000	*
Cataracts	12,100	64,800	9,800	66,400	*
Deafness	12,100	74,900	12,500	73,700	*
Parkinson's disease	7,200	47,700	5,000	49,300	*
Paralysis or palsy, other than arthritis, unrelated to stroke	4,300	40,800	4,800	39,300	*
Accidents, poisonings, and violence:					
Hip fracture	13,300	91,300	15,000	88,400	*
Other bone fracture	4,700	38,900	5,300	37,900	*
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases:					
Diabetes	21,400	160,600	23,000	157,300	*1,800
Neoplasms:					
Cancer	10,000	51,400	6,500	53,600	*1,400
Diseases of the respiratory system:					
Chronic respiratory disease	10,100	73,300	10,200	72,100	*
Diseases of the digestive system:					
Constipation	32,400	269,800	33,800	264,800	3,600
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs:					
Anemia	7,000	62,200	7,800	60,300	*
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue:					
Bedsores	*2,100	30,800	*2,200	30,200	*
Conditions other than above:					
Edema	27,500	198,200	32,900	189,800	*3,100
Kidney trouble	17,300	110,000	16,400	109,900	*
None of these conditions					
Total	3,500	5,500	*2,300	5,900	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by selected physician services received at last visit, according to selected health statuses: United States, 1977—Con.

Selected health status[1]	Total	Time since last physician visit			Services given at last visit[3,4]				
		Less than 1 month	1 month or more	No physician visits since entering facility[2]	Examination	Treatment	Prescription	Orders for lab tests	Other
INDEX OF DEPENDENCY IN ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING[8]	Number								
Independent in bathing, dressing, using toilet room, mobility, continence, and eating	124,500	64,000	46,300	14,200	92,500	14,700	62,500	19,400	6,800
Dependent in only one activity	161,000	97,200	56,300	7,500	134,400	18,900	89,400	27,900	8,300
Dependent in bathing and one other activity	158,900	101,300	51,100	6,600	130,900	20,100	93,200	29,800	8,300
Dependent in bathing, dressing, and one other activity	110,400	72,100	34,500	3,800	96,100	17,600	68,800	21,700	7,900
Dependent in bathing, dressing, using toilet room, and one other activity	125,000	86,900	33,700	4,500	105,700	21,100	76,800	23,200	8,100
Dependent in bathing, dressing, using toilet room, mobility, and one other activity	203,600	138,900	56,700	8,000	175,300	29,400	126,200	39,100	12,700
Dependent in all six activities	303,300	216,900	78,000	8,400	265,500	49,100	198,700	59,900	15,100
Other[9]	116,400	80,000	32,600	3,800	101,200	17,700	77,300	22,700	5,300
	Percent distribution								
Total	100.0	65.8	29.8	4.4	84.5	14.5	60.8	18.7	5.6
PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS AT LAST EXAMINATION									
Diseases of the circulatory system									
Total	100.0	68.9	31.1	-	90.2	15.1	65.3	19.9	5.4
Congestive heart failure	100.0	67.8	32.2	-	89.5	16.4	66.0	25.1	8.2
Arteriosclerosis	100.0	68.3	31.7	-	91.0	13.9	65.0	17.5	4.7
Hypertension	100.0	63.6	36.4	-	91.0	13.5	63.2	22.6	8.0
Stroke	100.0	73.4	26.6	-	88.5	14.3	65.0	20.6	4.4
Heart attack, ischemic heart disease	100.0	66.6	33.4	-	94.8	24.7	65.7	24.8	*
Other	100.0	72.1	27.9	-	84.0	23.2	71.3	21.3	*7.3
Mental disorders and senility without psychosis									
Total	100.0	68.6	31.4	-	85.6	10.4	61.6	12.7	4.2
Senile psychosis	100.0	66.1	33.9	-	90.0	*11.0	71.4	17.8	*
Other psychosis	100.0	72.2	27.8	-	78.1	*5.4	67.3	10.7	*5.5
Chronic brain syndrome	100.0	72.4	27.6	-	90.1	13.0	62.7	13.3	4.7
Senility without psychosis	100.0	64.4	35.6	-	83.4	13.0	46.5	*12.3	*
Mental retardation	100.0	60.9	39.1	-	82.7	8.7	50.9	11.6	*
Alcoholism and other mental disorders	100.0	64.9	35.1	-	89.7	*11.8	71.8	*13.1	*6.2
Other diagnoses[5]									
Total	100.0	69.3	30.7	-	88.1	18.3	63.4	23.1	7.2
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissues:									
Arthritis and rheumatism	100.0	58.1	41.9	-	91.0	12.0	66.0	15.6	*4.7
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs:									
Parkinson's disease	100.0	71.4	28.6	-	88.6	*7.9	59.6	24.3	*
Accidents, poisonings, and violence:									
Hip fracture	100.0	77.5	22.5	-	87.0	14.6	52.1	14.5	*9.4
Other bone fracture	100.0	69.7	*30.3	-	85.9	37.1	44.1	*19.4	*19.5
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases:									
Diabetes	100.0	70.6	29.4	-	88.0	13.3	66.8	45.6	*4.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by selected physician services received at last visit, according to selected health statuses: United States, 1977—Con.

Selected health status[1]	Location of last physician visit[4]		Arrangement for physician services[4]		
	Outside facility	Inside facility[2]	Physician on call	Regularly scheduled physician visits	Other arrangement[2]
INDEX OF DEPENDENCY IN ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING[8]	Number				
Independent in bathing, dressing, using toilet room, mobility, continence, and eating	29,500	80,800	24,300	83,500	*2,500
Dependent in only one activity	36,300	117,300	25,900	124,300	*3,300
Dependent in bathing and one other activity	27,100	125,200	24,200	125,600	*2,500
Dependent in bathing, dressing, and one other activity	15,700	90,900	14,200	91,400	*
Dependent in bathing, dressing, using toilet room, and one other activity	11,900	108,600	15,800	103,200	*1,600
Dependent in bathing, dressing, using toilet room, mobility, and one other activity	17,900	177,700	21,300	171,000	*3,200
Dependent in all six activities	16,300	278,600	29,900	261,300	3,700
Other[9]	14,500	98,100	13,300	97,200	*2,100
	Percent distribution				
Total	13.0	82.7	13.0	81.1	1.5
PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS AT LAST EXAMINATION					
Diseases of the circulatory system					
Total	11.2	88.8	11.8	87.0	1.3
Congestive heart failure	11.6	88.4	14.6	84.2	*
Arteriosclerosis	9.9	90.1	10.3	88.2	1.5
Hypertension	18.2	81.8	15.3	82.6	*
Stroke	9.3	90.7	9.9	89.5	*
Heart attack, ischemic heart disease	16.2	83.8	*12.0	87.2	*
Other	13.5	86.5	21.0	77.7	*
Mental disorders and senility without psychosis					
Total	11.9	88.1	12.5	85.8	1.7
Senile psychosis	*6.6	93.4	*13.1	86.3	*
Other psychosis	13.0	87.0	14.2	84.8	*
Chronic brain syndrome	8.4	91.6	10.1	88.0	*1.9
Senility without psychosis	*12.5	87.5	13.1	84.2	*
Mental retardation	16.3	83.7	13.8	84.0	*
Alcoholism and other mental disorders	20.7	79.3	15.2	83.3	*
Other diagnoses[5]					
Total	16.4	83.6	15.8	82.5	1.7
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissues:					
Arthritis and rheumatism	15.9	84.1	17.3	81.3	*
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs:					
Parkinson's disease	*12.6	87.4	*9.2	89.1	*
Accidents, poisonings, and violence:					
Hip fracture	16.5	83.5	17.3	80.6	*
Other bone fracture	19.5	80.5	*16.7	83.3	-
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases:					
Diabetes	11.8	88.2	11.1	88.5	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by selected physician services received at last visit, according to selected health statuses: United States, 1977—Con.

Selected health status[1]	Total	Time since last physician visit			Services given at last visit[3,4]				
		Less than 1 month	1 month or more	No physician visits since entering facility[2]	Examination	Treatment	Prescription	Orders for lab tests	Other
	Percent distribution								
PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS AT LAST EXAMINATION—Con.									
Other diagnoses[5]—Con.									
Neoplasms:									
Cancer	100.0	77.9	22.1	-	85.6	22.4	66.0	25.2	*6.2
Diseases of the respiratory system	100.0	70.5	29.5	-	90.3	17.7	68.3	21.4	*5.4
Diagnosis unknown[6]									
Total	100.0	23.0	14.3	62.7	32.3	4.4	21.1	8.6	*2.8
CHRONIC CONDITIONS OR IMPAIRMENTS[7]									
Diseases of the circulatory system									
Arteriosclerosis	100.0	67.1	29.5	3.4	87.2	15.5	63.8	19.9	*5.6
Hypertension	100.0	65.9	30.2	3.8	85.9	16.3	64.1	23.9	6.2
Stroke	100.0	69.7	27.2	3.2	86.6	15.6	64.2	20.9	5.2
Paralysis or palsy, other than arthritis, related to stroke	100.0	69.1	26.6	*4.2	86.6	15.9	65.0	21.8	5.5
Heart trouble	100.0	66.9	29.5	3.6	86.8	16.9	65.1	21.9	5.9
Mental disorders and senility without psychosis									
Mental illness	100.0	68.2	29.8	*2.0	82.5	10.9	62.8	14.9	5.4
Chronic brain syndrome	100.0	70.5	26.9	2.7	88.3	15.4	65.1	18.4	4.6
Senility	100.0	64.4	31.8	3.7	86.5	15.4	62.7	18.1	5.2
Mental retardation	100.0	62.0	34.5	*3.4	81.3	12.6	53.6	14.7	3.8
Alcoholism	100.0	64.7	29.9	*5.4	86.5	18.5	63.8	22.5	7.5
Drug addiction	100.0	*76.3	*	*	*78.8	*	*72.5	*	*
Insomnia	100.0	68.3	27.6	4.1	83.7	15.4	64.0	18.3	7.3
Other chronic conditions or impairments									
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissues:									
Arthritis and rheumatism	100.0	64.9	31.0	4.1	85.4	15.4	64.5	19.5	6.0
Chronic back/spine problems, excluding stiffness and deformity	100.0	67.3	28.4	*4.3	87.4	19.0	66.1	17.1	6.4
Permanent stiffness or deformity of back, arms, legs, or extremities, including feet, toes, hands, or fingers	100.0	66.1	30.3	3.6	85.9	16.6	67.8	19.3	7.9
Missing arms, legs, or extremities, including feet, toes, hands, or fingers	100.0	68.7	28.2	*	84.8	25.5	62.7	23.3	*7.0
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs:									
Blindness	100.0	67.7	28.1	*4.2	86.0	16.2	62.0	18.7	*4.8
Glaucoma	100.0	62.6	33.2	*4.3	86.3	13.0	59.6	16.5	*6.6
Cataracts	100.0	64.0	32.1	*3.9	85.6	15.5	61.8	20.6	6.9
Deafness	100.0	64.3	31.9	*3.8	84.4	14.3	63.8	17.9	6.3
Parkinson's disease	100.0	67.8	26.8	*5.4	83.5	10.8	60.6	23.3	*4.2
Paralysis or palsy, other than arthritis, unrelated to stroke	100.0	75.4	21.6	*3.0	84.6	22.7	67.5	16.1	*5.5
Accidents, poisonings, and violence:									
Hip fracture	100.0	68.3	28.0	3.8	85.3	15.7	64.2	20.4	7.6
Other bone fracture	100.0	62.9	31.4	*5.7	84.7	21.3	57.6	16.9	10.5
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases:									
Diabetes	100.0	69.2	26.8	4.0	85.3	15.7	65.0	36.0	6.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by selected physician services received at last visit, according to selected health statuses: United States, 1977—Con.

Selected health status[1]	Location of last physician visit[4]		Arrangement for physician services[4]		
	Outside facility	Inside facility[2]	Physician on call	Regularly scheduled physician visits	Other arrangement[2]
	Percent distribution				
PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS AT LAST EXAMINATION—Con.					
Other diagnoses[5]—Con.					
Neoplasms:					
Cancer	18.4	81.6	*8.2	89.7	*
Diseases of the respiratory system	16.0	84.0	17.9	80.2	*
Diagnosis unknown[6]					
Total	10.2	27.1	7.9	27.9	*1.6
CHRONIC CONDITIONS OR IMPAIRMENTS[7]					
Diseases of the circulatory system					
Arteriosclerosis	11.0	85.6	12.1	83.3	1.2
Hypertension	14.4	81.8	13.1	81.6	1.5
Stroke	10.2	86.7	11.5	84.5	*0.8
Paralysis or palsy, other than arthritis, related to stroke	9.0	86.7	9.3	85.8	*
Heart trouble	12.9	83.5	13.6	81.3	1.5
Mental disorders and senility without psychosis					
Mental illness	15.2	82.9	15.2	81.8	*1.1
Chronic brain syndrome	7.7	89.6	10.1	85.7	1.6
Senility	10.8	85.5	13.4	81.7	1.2
Mental retardation	15.0	81.6	14.8	79.9	*1.9
Alcoholism	16.0	78.6	9.9	81.9	*2.9
Drug addiction	*	*76.6	*	*73.6	-
Insomnia	11.7	84.3	11.7	83.0	*1.2
Other chronic conditions or impairments					
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissues:					
Arthritis and rheumatism	13.6	82.3	14.5	80.0	1.4
Chronic back/spine problems, excluding stiffness and deformity	12.3	83.4	11.8	82.5	*
Permanent stiffness or deformity of back, arms, legs, or extremities, including feet, toes, hands, or fingers	8.6	87.8	11.6	83.6	*1.2
Missing arms, legs, or extremities, including feet, toes, hands, or fingers	13.6	83.3	15.1	81.7	-
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs:					
Blindness	10.0	85.8	9.3	85.5	*
Glaucoma	15.1	80.6	13.0	82.4	*
Cataracts	15.1	81.0	12.2	83.0	*
Deafness	13.4	82.8	13.8	81.5	*
Parkinson's disease	12.3	82.3	8.7	84.9	*
Paralysis or palsy, other than arthritis, unrelated to stroke	9.2	87.8	10.4	84.5	*
Accidents, poisonings, and violence:					
Hip fracture	12.3	84.0	13.8	81.3	*
Other bone fracture	10.2	84.1	11.5	81.8	*
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases:					
Diabetes	11.3	84.7	12.1	83.0	*0.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by selected physician services received at last visit, according to selected health statuses: United States, 1977—Con.

Selected health status[1]	Total	Time since last physician visit			Services given at last visit[3,4]				
		Less than 1 month	1 month or more	No physician visits since entering facility[2]	Examination	Treatment	Prescription	Orders for lab tests	Other
	Percent distribution								
CHRONIC CONDITIONS OR IMPAIRMENTS[7]—Con.									
Other chronic conditions or impairments—Con.									
Neoplasms:									
Cancer	100.0	71.8	24.7	*3.5	83.0	18.9	63.7	22.1	*5.0
Diseases of the respiratory system:									
Chronic respiratory disease	100.0	69.7	26.7	*3.6	87.7	19.8	65.5	23.1	*6.8
Diseases of the digestive system:									
Constipation	100.0	69.3	27.2	3.5	85.7	15.9	65.9	19.1	6.4
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs:									
Anemia	100.0	72.0	26.0	*2.0	82.6	19.0	73.0	27.2	6.9
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue:									
Bedsores	100.0	74.1	19.6	*6.4	81.3	24.8	70.0	18.2	*6.4
Conditions other than above:									
Edema	100.0	64.1	32.5	3.3	85.7	17.2	67.5	21.5	6.2
Kidney trouble	100.0	68.5	28.2	3.3	87.5	17.8	67.4	25.0	4.8
None of these conditions									
Total	100.0	37.4	32.0	30.6	60.4	*11.4	39.7	*9.6	*
INDEX OF DEPENDENCY IN ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING[8]									
Independent in bathing, dressing, using toilet room, mobility, continence, and eating	100.0	51.5	37.2	11.4	74.4	11.9	50.2	15.6	5.5
Dependent in only one activity	100.0	60.4	35.0	4.7	83.4	11.7	55.5	17.3	5.2
Dependent in bathing and one other activity	100.0	63.7	32.1	4.1	82.3	12.6	58.7	18.7	5.2
Dependent in bathing, dressing, and one other activity	100.0	65.3	31.2	3.4	87.1	16.0	62.3	19.7	7.2
Dependent in bathing, dressing, using toilet room, and one other activity	100.0	69.5	26.9	3.6	84.5	16.8	61.4	18.6	6.5
Dependent in bathing, dressing, using toilet room, mobility, and one other activity	100.0	68.2	27.8	3.9	86.1	14.5	62.0	19.2	6.2
Dependent in all six activities	100.0	71.5	25.7	2.8	87.5	16.2	65.5	19.7	5.0
Other[9]	100.0	68.7	28.0	3.3	87.0	15.2	66.4	19.5	4.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by selected physician services received at last visit, according to selected health statuses: United States, 1977—Con.

Selected health status[1]	Location of last physician visit[4]		Arrangement for physician services[4]		
	Outside facility	Inside facility[2]	Physician on call	Regularly scheduled physician visits	Other arrangement[2]
	Percent distribution				
CHRONIC CONDITIONS OR IMPAIRMENTS[7]—Con.					
Other chronic conditions or impairments—Con.					
Neoplasms:					
Cancer	15.7	80.8	10.1	84.2	*2.2
Diseases of the respiratory system:					
Chronic respiratory disease	11.7	84.7	11.8	83.4	*
Diseases of the digestive system:					
Constipation	10.4	86.2	10.8	84.6	1.2
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs:					
Anemia	9.9	88.1	11.0	85.3	*
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue:					
Bedsores	*6.0	87.7	*6.1	85.9	*
Conditions other than above:					
Edema	11.8	84.9	14.1	81.3	*1.3
Kidney trouble	13.1	83.5	12.4	83.5	*
None of these conditions					
Total	26.9	42.5	*17.6	45.6	*
INDEX OF DEPENDENCY IN ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING[8]					
Independent in bathing, dressing, using toilet room, mobility, continence, and eating	23.7	64.9	19.6	67.1	*2.0
Dependent in only one activity	22.5	72.8	16.1	77.2	*2.0
Dependent in bathing and one other activity	17.1	78.8	15.2	79.0	*1.6
Dependent in bathing, dressing, and one other activity	14.2	82.3	12.9	82.7	*
Dependent in bathing, dressing, using toilet room, and one other activity	9.6	86.9	12.6	82.5	*1.3
Dependent in bathing, dressing, using toilet room, mobility, and one other activity	8.8	87.3	10.5	84.0	*1.6
Dependent in all six activities	5.4	91.9	9.9	86.2	1.2
Other[9]	12.5	84.3	11.4	83.5	*1.8

[1]Disease group categories are based on *Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States* (ICDA).
[2]Includes a small number of unknowns.
[3]Figures do not add to totals because multiple responses were permitted.
[4]Excludes those who received no physician visit after entering facility.
[5]Only diagnoses of sufficient magnitude are noted.
[6]Includes those who received no physician visit while in facility.
[7]Figures may not add to totals because resident may have had more than one reported chronic condition or impairment.
[8]Unknowns were considered independent for the purpose of this index.
[9]Includes residents who were dependent in at least two activities but who were not classifiable into any of the categories.

Table 16. Number of nursing home residents receiving medication and percent distribution by type of medication received, according to sex and age: United States, 1973-74

Type of medication received	Both sexes					Male					Female				
	All ages	Under 65 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over	All ages	Under 65 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over	All ages	Under 65 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over
	Number														
Number of residents receiving one or more types of medications..	1,032,000	108,900	156,100	369,900	397,100	302,200	49,300	62,100	97,400	93,300	739,800	59,600	94,000	272,500	303,700
	Percent distribution														
Total[1]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tranquilizers	47.7	62.6	54.5	47.9	40.8	46.9	63.7	53.6	43.3	37.3	48.1	61.7	55.2	49.6	41.9
Hypnotic-sedatives	34.4	35.9	37.6	34.9	32.3	32.1	36.3	35.5	29.8	30.0	35.4	35.5	38.9	36.7	33.1
Stool softeners	34.8	28.7	33.5	35.5	36.4	32.8	25.8	30.4	34.5	36.4	35.7	31.2	35.5	35.8	36.4
Antidepressants	8.9	11.2	10.9	9.0	7.3	7.0	8.6	7.9	7.1	5.3	9.6	13.4	12.8	9.6	7.9
Antihypertensives	11.6	7.3	11.9	12.7	11.6	9.6	6.6	11.4	10.0	9.5	12.5	7.9	12.3	13.7	12.3
Diuretics	28.8	14.6	24.0	30.6	32.8	23.5	10.4	20.6	26.0	29.5	30.9	18.0	26.2	32.2	33.8
Analgesics	36.6	30.8	34.9	38.0	37.5	32.0	27.0	30.3	34.3	33.3	38.5	33.9	38.0	39.3	38.8
Diabetic agents	9.9	8.3	13.1	11.1	7.9	9.1	6.1	11.2	10.3	8.1	10.2	10.1	14.4	11.4	7.8
Anti-inflammatory agents	7.8	5.4	7.8	7.9	8.3	7.1	*3.3	6.4	7.5	9.3	8.0	7.1	8.7	8.1	8.0
Anti-infectives	8.9	8.6	9.4	9.1	8.5	10.9	8.3	10.4	11.3	12.1	8.0	8.8	8.8	8.3	7.4
Anti-anginal drugs	4.6	1.7	4.4	5.3	4.9	4.7	*1.6	4.7	5.7	5.4	4.6	*1.7	4.2	5.1	4.7
Cardiac glycosides	26.3	6.8	20.9	27.8	32.3	24.9	5.5	21.7	28.5	33.3	26.8	7.8	20.3	27.5	32.0
Anticoagulants	1.2	*0.8	1.3	1.7	0.8	1.2	*	*1.3	1.8	*0.8	1.1	*	*1.4	1.6	0.7
Vitamins or iron	37.6	31.5	33.9	37.3	41.1	33.6	29.2	29.8	34.1	38.0	39.3	33.4	36.5	38.4	42.1
Other	46.3	48.3	46.7	46.7	45.1	48.2	48.8	47.5	49.4	47.2	45.4	47.9	46.2	45.7	44.5

[1] Figures do not add to totals because residents may have received more than one type of medication.

Table 17. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by type of medication received, according to chronic conditions or impairments, primary diagnosis at last examination, and primary reason for admission: United States, 1973-74

Chronic conditions or impairments, primary diagnosis at last examination, and primary reason for admission	Number of residents[1]	Number of residents receiving one or more medications[2]	Type of medication received						
			Tranquilizers	Hypnotic-sedatives	Stool softeners	Anti-depressants	Anti-hypertensives	Diuretics	Analgesics
	Number								
Total	1,075,800	1,032,000	492,600	355,200	359,500	91,300	119,900	296,700	377,500
Chronic conditions or impairments									
Senility	627,200	605,300	313,000	206,100	219,700	53,200	69,100	172,800	212,400
Mental illness	200,400	192,500	133,500	71,100	64,000	25,200	18,800	40,000	61,700
Mental retardation	72,800	68,100	43,300	21,300	19,800	6,200	5,000	12,600	16,400
Arthritis or rheumatism	368,500	358,300	163,000	127,600	138,800	33,000	46,200	120,900	172,800
Paralysis other than arthritis	188,300	182,600	82,600	66,800	76,900	18,300	26,500	50,700	71,500
Glaucoma or cataracts	110,900	107,600	47,000	39,100	43,200	8,900	15,300	35,400	47,000
Diabetes	142,700	141,300	61,700	48,700	51,300	13,100	20,600	50,400	50,300
Chronic trouble with back or spine	106,100	103,200	47,900	39,900	42,400	10,100	14,200	32,500	56,800
Amputation of extremities or limbs, or permanent stiffness, or any deformity of the foot, leg, fingers, arm, or back	150,000	145,200	67,300	54,000	56,800	13,900	17,800	38,300	67,300
Heart trouble	360,500	354,600	157,900	130,800	132,100	33,600	53,300	140,300	138,900
None of the above	57,700	51,700	17,600	16,600	14,300	2,800	6,000	12,300	18,200
Primary diagnosis at last examination									
Senility, old age, and ill-defined conditions	146,800	138,900	70,100	41,200	49,700	10,600	11,500	35,100	41,800
Heart attack	55,700	54,800	24,200	20,600	20,600	5,000	8,900	26,800	21,400
Stroke	113,400	109,600	46,300	40,800	43,300	10,500	18,700	33,500	38,700
Hardening of the arteries	241,800	233,300	108,500	77,100	83,000	21,100	30,700	75,000	84,000
Other diseases of the circulatory system	39,400	38,300	15,200	13,900	11,800	3,200	9,200	16,200	13,600
Accidents, poisonings, and violence	49,300	47,500	20,700	18,300	17,400	3,600	4,200	10,000	24,400
Mental disorders	115,800	108,300	81,200	34,400	28,400	12,300	6,600	15,100	22,000
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	73,100	70,100	27,600	24,100	24,800	6,100	8,200	23,500	39,800
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases	48,100	47,600	17,900	16,300	15,600	4,000	7,000	15,800	17,100
Diseases of the respiratory system	22,200	22,100	10,200	8,000	6,900	*1,400	1,800	6,500	9,100
Neoplasms	25,600	25,100	10,700	11,700	9,200	*1,600	2,300	6,600	13,800
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	64,200	61,500	30,500	24,300	23,100	6,100	4,600	14,100	22,400
Diseases of the digestive system	20,500	20,000	7,400	7,100	7,000	*1,400	*1,300	5,400	8,500
Diseases of the genitourinary system	15,600	15,100	6,500	5,300	6,200	*1,000	*1,300	4,000	7,000
Other diseases	34,700	31,300	12,400	9,900	10,300	2,800	2,700	7,000	11,300
Didn't know diagnosis	9,600	8,300	3,100	2,100	2,200	*	*800	2,200	2,600
Primary reason for admission									
Physical	870,700	843,000	381,300	300,700	307,300	73,600	102,300	258,800	329,700
Social	69,400	61,500	23,700	15,600	16,600	4,800	8,000	15,500	18,500
Behavioral	125,000	117,300	83,100	36,500	32,400	12,100	8,000	19,600	26,000
Economic	10,700	10,200	4,500	2,300	3,100	*800	*1,600	2,800	3,300
	Percent distribution								
Total	...	100.0	47.7	34.4	34.8	8.9	11.6	28.8	36.6
Chronic conditions or impairments									
Senility	...	100.0	51.7	34.0	36.3	8.8	11.4	28.5	35.1
Mental illness	...	100.0	69.4	36.9	33.3	13.1	9.8	20.8	32.0
Mental retardation	...	100.0	63.6	31.3	29.1	9.1	7.4	18.5	24.0
Arthritis or rheumatism	...	100.0	45.5	35.6	38.7	9.2	12.9	33.7	48.2
Paralysis other than arthritis	...	100.0	45.2	36.6	42.1	10.0	14.5	27.7	39.1
Glaucoma or cataracts	...	100.0	43.7	36.4	40.2	8.2	14.2	33.0	43.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by type of medication received, according to chronic conditions or impairments, primary diagnosis at last examination, and primary reason for admission: United States, 1973-74—Con.

Chronic conditions or impairments, primary diagnosis at last examination, and primary reason for admission	Type of medication received							
	Diabetic agents	Anti-inflammatory agents	Anti-infectives	Anti-anginal drugs	Cardiac glycosides	Anti-coagulants	Vitamins or iron	Other
	Number							
Total	102,000	80,300	91,500	47,500	270,900	12,100	388,400	477,300
Chronic conditions or impairments								
Senility	54,100	44,000	56,000	27,100	163,200	5,600	227,500	279,500
Mental illness	18,100	11,800	14,600	7,200	34,500	*1,600	66,900	87,900
Mental retardation	5,400	2,500	4,700	*1,500	6,700	*	21,200	30,300
Arthritis or rheumatism	30,600	46,400	31,500	19,600	104,200	4,200	151,700	167,300
Paralysis other than arthritis	17,400	13,200	21,800	8,700	44,900	3,000	65,600	92,600
Glaucoma or cataracts	10,700	10,100	10,800	6,800	32,400	*1,200	46,400	57,600
Diabetes	93,400	11,100	13,800	7,400	45,100	2,200	50,500	60,600
Chronic trouble with back or spine	8,000	15,700	10,900	6,300	28,600	*1,200	45,800	51,000
Amputation of extremities or limbs, or permanent stiffness, or any deformity of the foot, leg, fingers arm, or back	17,000	13,400	17,000	5,700	32,500	*1,600	55,900	74,600
Heart trouble	40,400	31,800	32,900	31,900	186,100	7,100	143,600	169,400
None of the above	*700	3,000	4,700	*1,600	7,000	*	19,800	23,900
Primary diagnosis at last examination								
Senility, old age, and ill-defined conditions	8,400	8,900	9,800	5,000	31,400	*700	54,800	54,000
Heart attack	4,000	4,900	4,500	7,400	32,700	*1,500	20,500	26,400
Stroke	9,900	6,900	12,100	5,200	28,200	2,500	35,500	52,100
Hardening of the arteries	17,400	17,000	17,900	13,100	76,200	2,700	93,100	110,000
Other diseases of the circulatory system	2,900	2,800	3,400	2,200	13,900	*1,200	14,000	17,500
Accidents, poisonings, and violence	3,300	3,700	5,300	*1,000	10,500	*600	19,200	21,900
Mental disorders	6,500	3,500	5,000	1,800	10,400	*	32,500	45,600
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	3,600	13,100	5,200	3,000	15,000	*	*30,600	31,200
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases	35,100	4,100	4,500	2,200	12,800	*	16,200	19,100
Diseases of the respiratory system	*1,200	2,400	3,200	*1,100	7,900	*	8,300	13,000
Neoplasms	*1,500	2,100	4,300	*800	5,000	*	9,800	12,600
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	3,400	5,000	5,400	1,800	9,800	*	23,000	37,100
Diseases of the digestive system	*900	1,900	1,900	*700	5,400	*	9,200	10,100
Diseases of the genitourinary system	*900	*1,400	4,300	*700	4,100	*	4,900	8,700
Other diseases	2,600	2,300	3,700	*1,100	6,100	*	14,500	14,600
Didn't know diagnosis	*	*	*900	*	*1,500	-	2,100	3,300
Primary reason for admission								
Physical	88,600	70,500	81,700	41,100	241,000	10,900	325,600	397,700
Social	4,400	5,300	3,600	2,900	13,100	*	22,700	24,600
Behavioral	8,100	3,800	5,800	2,900	14,400	*700	36,600	51,100
Economic	*900	*600	*	*700	2,400	-	3,500	3,900
	Percent distribution							
Total	9.9	7.8	8.9	4.6	26.3	1.2	37.6	46.3
Chronic conditions or impairments								
Senility	8.9	7.3	9.3	4.5	27.0	0.9	37.6	46.2
Mental illness	9.4	6.1	7.6	3.7	17.9	*0.8	34.8	45.7
Mental retardation	7.9	3.7	6.9	*2.2	9.8	*	31.1	44.5
Arthritis or rheumatism	8.5	12.9	8.8	5.5	29.1	1.2	42.3	46.7
Paralysis other than arthritis	9.5	7.2	11.9	4.8	24.6	1.6	35.9	50.7
Glaucoma or cataracts	10.0	9.4	10.0	6.4	30.1	*1.2	43.2	53.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by type of medication received, according to chronic conditions or impairments, primary diagnosis at last examination, and primary reason for admission: United States, 1973-74—Con.

Chronic conditions or impairments, primary diagnosis at last examination, and primary reason for admission	Number of residents[1]	Number of residents receiving one or more medications[2]	Type of medication received						
			Tranquilizers	Hypnotic-sedatives	Stool softeners	Anti-depressants	Anti-hypertensives	Diuretics	Analgesics
Chronic conditions or impairments—Con.	Percent distribution								
Diabetes	...	100.0	43.7	34.5	36.3	9.2	14.6	35.7	35.6
Chronic trouble with back or spine	...	100.0	46.4	38.7	41.1	9.8	13.7	31.5	55.0
Amputation of extremities or limbs, or permanent stiffness, or any deformity of the foot, leg, fingers, arm, or back	...	100.0	46.3	37.5	39.1	9.5	12.3	26.3	46.4
Heart trouble	...	100.0	44.5	36.9	37.3	9.5	15.0	39.6	39.2
None of the above	...	100.0	34.0	32.0	27.6	5.4	11.5	23.9	35.2
Primary diagnosis at last examination									
Senility, old age, and ill-defined conditions	...	100.0	50.5	29.7	35.8	7.6	8.3	25.3	30.1
Heart attack	...	100.0	44.1	37.7	37.7	9.2	16.3	48.9	39.0
Stroke	...	100.0	42.2	37.2	39.5	9.6	17.1	30.5	35.3
Hardening of the arteries	...	100.0	46.5	33.0	35.6	9.0	13.2	32.1	36.0
Other diseases of the circulatory system	...	100.0	39.8	36.4	30.8	8.3	24.1	42.3	35.6
Accidents, poisonings, and violence	...	100.0	43.5	38.4	36.5	7.6	8.9	21.1	51.4
Mental disorders	...	100.0	74.9	31.8	26.2	11.4	6.1	14.0	20.3
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	...	100.0	39.4	34.4	35.4	8.7	11.7	33.4	56.8
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases	...	100.0	37.6	34.2	32.7	8.4	14.6	33.2	35.8
Diseases of the respiratory system	...	100.0	46.1	36.1	31.2	*6.4	7.9	29.3	40.9
Neoplasms	...	100.0	42.8	46.7	36.7	*6.5	9.1	26.4	54.9
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	...	100.0	49.6	39.4	37.5	9.9	7.5	23.0	36.4
Diseases of the digestive system	...	100.0	37.0	35.4	35.0	*7.0	*6.6	26.9	42.4
Diseases of the genitourinary system	...	100.0	42.9	35.2	41.1	*6.7	*8.3	26.3	46.2
Other diseases	...	100.0	39.5	31.5	33.0	9.1	8.7	22.4	36.3
Didn't know diagnosis	...	100.0	37.1	25.7	26.6	*	*10.2	26.2	31.2
Primary reason for admission									
Physical	...	100.0	45.2	35.7	36.5	8.7	12.1	30.7	39.1
Social	...	100.0	38.6	25.4	27.1	7.8	13.0	25.2	30.2
Behavioral	...	100.0	70.8	31.2	27.6	10.3	6.9	16.7	22.2
Economic	...	100.0	44.0	22.4	30.5	*7.8	*15.3	27.6	32.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by type of medication received, according to chronic conditions or impairments, primary diagnosis at last examination, and primary reason for admission: United States, 1973-74—Con.

Chronic conditions or impairments, primary diagnosis at last examination, and primary reason for admission	Type of medication received							
	Diabetic agents	Anti-inflammatory agents	Anti-infectives	Anti-anginal drugs	Cardiac glycosides	Anti-coagulants	Vitamins or iron	Other
	Percent distribution							
Chronic conditions or impairments—Con.								
Diabetes	66.1	7.8	9.8	5.3	31.9	1.5	35.7	42.9
Chronic trouble with back or spine	7.8	15.2	10.6	6.1	27.7	*1.2	44.3	49.4
Amputation of extremities or limbs, or permanent stiffness, or any deformity of the foot, leg, fingers, arm, or back	11.7	9.3	11.7	3.9	22.4	*1.1	38.5	51.4
Heart trouble	11.4	9.0	9.3	9.0	52.5	2.0	40.5	47.8
None of the above	*1.4	5.7	9.0	*3.1	13.5	*	38.3	46.2
Primary diagnosis at last examination								
Senility, old age, and ill-defined conditions	6.1	6.4	7.1	3.6	22.6	*0.5	39.4	38.9
Heart attack	7.2	8.9	8.2	13.4	59.8	*2.7	37.5	48.2
Stroke	9.0	6.3	11.0	4.7	25.7	2.3	32.4	47.6
Hardening of the arteries	7.4	7.3	7.7	5.6	32.7	1.2	39.9	47.1
Other diseases of the circulatory system	7.6	7.4	8.8	5.5	36.3	*3.0	36.5	45.6
Accidents, poisonings, and violence	7.0	7.9	11.1	*2.1	22.1	*1.3	40.4	46.2
Mental disorders	6.0	3.2	4.7	1.7	9.6	*	30.0	42.1
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	5.2	18.7	7.4	4.3	21.3	*	43.6	44.5
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases	73.8	8.6	9.4	4.7	26.9	*	34.0	40.1
Diseases of the respiratory system	*5.3	10.7	14.5	*4.7	35.7	*	37.5	58.5
Neoplasms	*5.9	8.3	17.3	*3.3	19.8	*	39.2	50.2
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	5.5	8.1	8.8	3.0	15.9	*	37.4	60.3
Diseases of the digestive system	*4.5	9.4	9.4	*3.6	26.9	*	45.9	50.6
Diseases of the genitourinary system	*6.2	*9.1	28.6	*4.9	27.2	*	32.6	57.5
Other diseases	8.3	7.4	12.0	*3.5	19.4	*	46.5	46.7
Didn't know diagnosis	*	*	*11.1	*	*17.6	-	25.6	40.4
Primary reason for admission								
Physical	10.5	8.4	9.7	4.9	28.6	1.3	38.6	47.2
Social	7.1	8.6	5.9	4.8	21.3	*	37.0	40.0
Behavioral	6.9	3.3	5.0	2.4	12.3	*0.6	31.2	43.5
Economic	*8.9	*6.1	*	*6.6	23.3	-	34.3	38.3

[1]Excludes residents in personal care homes.
[2]Figures do not add to totals because residents may have received more than one type of medication.

Table 18. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by number of categories of medication received, according to chronic conditions or impairments, primary diagnosis at last examination, and primary reason for admission: United States, 1973-74

Chronic conditions or impairments, primary diagnosis at last examination, and primary reason for admission	All residents	Number of categories of medication							
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven or more
	Number								
Total	1,075,800	43,800	123,400	207,600	240,000	201,900	137,900	69,600	51,600
Chronic conditions or impairments									
Senility	627,200	21,900	69,800	119,600	141,600	119,600	83,700	40,900	30,200
Mental illness	200,400	8,000	25,400	40,200	43,600	35,700	24,300	12,900	10,300
Mental retardation	72,800	4,700	13,100	18,300	16,300	11,000	5,000	2,500	1,800
Arthritis or rheumatism	368,500	10,200	29,800	59,600	80,400	73,700	58,400	30,800	25,600
Paralysis other than arthritis	188,300	5,700	18,100	35,100	39,900	37,200	27,100	14,800	10,300
Glaucoma or cataracts	110,900	3,400	10,100	17,900	22,000	22,100	17,600	8,700	9,200
Diabetes	142,700	*1,500	7,600	20,400	29,100	30,800	24,900	12,800	15,800
Chronic trouble with back or spine	106,100	2,900	7,500	16,000	21,300	19,900	18,900	9,800	9,700
Amputation of extremities or limbs, or permanent stiffness, or any deformity of the foot, leg, fingers, arm, or back	150,000	4,800	14,700	27,000	32,000	28,400	21,400	10,900	10,900
Heart trouble	360,500	5,900	21,700	50,200	73,900	77,100	63,100	37,000	31,600
None of the above	57,700	6,000	9,800	14,300	11,800	8,500	4,000	2,400	*900
Primary diagnosis at last examination									
Senility, old age, and ill-defined conditions	146,800	8,000	21,700	32,500	34,000	24,900	15,000	7,100	3,700
Heart attack	55,700	*900	2,900	7,000	10,700	11,600	10,400	6,400	5,800
Stroke	113,400	3,700	11,900	21,100	26,000	22,800	14,600	7,800	5,600
Hardening of the arteries	241,800	8,400	23,800	44,600	55,600	47,800	33,200	15,600	12,700
Other diseases of the circulatory system	39,400	*1,100	3,500	7,200	8,100	8,000	5,900	3,200	2,400
Accidents, poisonings, and violence	49,300	1,800	5,300	9,200	11,100	10,200	6,900	2,700	*2,000
Mental disorders	115,800	7,400	21,700	30,000	25,900	16,700	7,900	3,700	2,400
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	73,100	2,900	6,800	12,900	15,900	13,700	10,700	6,100	4,000
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases	48,100	*	3,500	6,600	11,600	9,600	7,800	3,900	4,600
Diseases of the respiratory system	22,200	*	*2,000	3,500	5,400	4,800	3,500	*1,800	*1,100
Neoplasms	25,600	*	*2,000	4,200	6,100	5,600	3,800	*2,100	*1,200
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	64,200	2,700	6,900	13,800	13,500	11,900	8,200	4,600	2,800
Diseases of the digestive system	20,500	*	2,500	3,700	4,800	3,900	2,900	*1,700	*
Diseases of the genitourinary system	15,600	*	*1,300	2,800	2,800	3,600	2,400	*1,000	*1,200
Other diseases	34,700	3,500	5,300	6,700	6,600	5,700	3,900	*1,700	*1,400
Didn't know diagnosis	9,600	*1,300	*2,100	*1,900	*1,900	*1,100	*700	*	*
Primary reason for admission									
Physical	870,700	27,700	86,300	158,400	196,300	172,400	121,200	61,700	46,600
Social	69,400	8,000	13,400	14,600	13,400	10,000	5,400	2,900	*1,700
Behavioral	125,000	7,700	21,500	32,000	28,400	18,100	10,000	4,600	2,800
Economic	10,700	*	*2,200	2,600	*1,900	*1,400	*1,200	*	*
	Percent distribution								
Total	100.0	4.1	11.5	19.3	22.3	18.8	12.8	6.5	4.8
Chronic conditions or impairments									
Senility	100.0	3.5	11.1	19.1	22.6	19.1	13.3	6.5	4.8
Mental illness	100.0	4.0	12.7	20.0	21.8	17.8	12.1	6.5	5.1
Mental retardation	100.0	6.5	17.9	25.1	22.5	15.1	6.9	3.5	2.5
Arthritis or rheumatism	100.0	2.8	8.1	16.2	21.8	20.0	15.9	8.4	6.9
Paralysis other than arthritis	100.0	3.0	9.6	18.6	21.2	19.8	14.4	7.9	5.5
Glaucoma or cataracts	100.0	3.1	9.1	16.1	19.8	19.9	15.9	7.9	8.3

Table 18. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by number of categories of medication received, according to chronic conditions or impairments, primary diagnosis at last examination, and primary reason for admission: United States, 1973-74—Con.

Chronic conditions or impairments, primary diagnosis at last examination, and primary reason for admission	All residents	Number of categories of medication							
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven or more
	Percent distribution								
Chronic conditions or impairments—Con.									
Diabetes	100.0	*1.0	5.3	14.3	20.4	21.5	17.4	8.9	11.0
Chronic trouble with back or spine	100.0	2.8	7.1	15.1	20.1	18.8	17.8	9.2	9.1
Amputation of extremities or limbs, or permanent stiffness, or any deformity of the foot, leg, fingers, arm, or back	100.0	3.2	9.8	18.0	21.3	18.9	14.3	7.3	7.2
Heart trouble	100.0	1.6	6.0	13.9	20.5	21.4	17.5	10.3	8.8
None of the above	100.0	10.3	17.0	24.8	20.5	14.8	6.9	4.1	*1.5
Primary diagnosis at last examination									
Senility, old age, and ill-defined conditions	100.0	5.4	14.8	22.1	23.1	16.9	10.2	4.8	2.5
Heart attack	100.0	*1.6	5.2	12.5	19.3	20.9	18.6	11.4	10.3
Stroke	100.0	3.3	10.5	18.6	22.9	20.1	12.8	6.8	4.9
Hardening of the arteries	100.0	3.5	9.9	18.4	23.0	19.8	13.7	6.5	5.3
Other diseases of the circulatory system	100.0	*2.9	8.9	18.3	20.5	20.3	14.9	8.2	6.0
Accidents, poisonings, and violence	100.0	3.6	10.9	18.7	22.6	20.6	14.0	5.6	4.1
Mental disorders	100.0	6.4	18.8	25.9	22.4	14.4	6.8	3.2	2.1
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	100.0	4.0	9.3	17.7	21.8	18.8	14.7	8.3	5.5
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases	100.0	*	7.3	13.8	24.1	19.9	16.3	8.2	9.6
Diseases of the respiratory system	100.0	*	8.9	15.9	24.5	21.8	15.7	8.0	*5.0
Neoplasms	100.0	*	7.9	16.3	23.7	22.0	15.0	8.4	*4.6
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	100.0	4.2	10.7	21.5	21.0	18.5	12.7	7.1	4.3
Diseases of the digestive system	100.0	*	12.3	18.0	23.4	19.2	14.0	*8.3	*
Diseases of the genitourinary system	100.0	*	*8.5	17.8	17.7	23.3	15.6	*6.5	*7.4
Other diseases	100.0	10.0	15.4	19.3	18.9	16.3	11.4	*4.8	*4.0
Didn't know diagnosis	100.0	*13.9	22.3	20.2	19.7	*11.8	*7.6	*	*
Primary reason for admission									
Physical	100.0	3.2	9.9	18.2	22.5	19.8	13.9	7.1	5.4
Social	100.0	11.5	19.3	21.0	19.4	14.4	7.8	4.1	2.5
Behavioral	100.0	6.1	17.2	25.6	22.7	14.5	8.0	3.7	2.2
Economic	100.0	*	21.0	24.7	17.3	*13.3	*11.5	*	*

Table 19. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by therapy services received, according to selected health statuses: United States, 1977

Selected health status[1]	Total	Number of residents receiving no therapy[2]	Number of residents receiving one or more types of therapy[3]	Therapy service					
				Physical therapy	Recreational therapy	Occupational therapy	Counseling by social worker	Counseling by mental health worker	Reality orientation
	Number								
Total	1,303,100	847,100	456,000	178,900	261,300	76,700	91,400	17,800	86,500
PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS AT LAST EXAMINATION									
Diseases of the circulatory system									
Total	516,800	329,700	187,100	77,100	107,500	29,700	35,900	*2,700	36,800
Congestive heart failure	52,800	33,500	19,300	5,900	11,200	*2,100	5,500	*	4,300
Arteriosclerosis	264,400	175,200	89,200	29,500	57,400	13,100	17,000	*	20,500
Hypertension	47,700	31,600	16,100	6,700	7,900	*2,400	*2,600	*	*2,900
Stroke	103,500	57,600	45,900	28,800	21,200	9,400	7,400	*	7,000
Heart attack, ischemic heart disease	22,500	15,700	6,800	*2,400	4,200	*1,500	*1,800	-	*
Other	25,800	16,100	9,700	3,900	5,600	*	*1,700	-	*1,600
Mental disorders and senility without psychosis									
Total	266,100	173,500	92,600	20,200	58,500	15,700	16,000	10,100	23,200
Senile psychosis	21,200	14,100	7,000	*	4,200	*	*	*	*3,000
Other psychosis	57,400	36,800	20,600	*1,900	12,200	4,400	4,800	4,100	3,900
Chronic brain syndrome	96,400	62,500	34,000	9,600	22,300	5,000	6,400	*1,600	10,000
Senility without psychosis	26,600	20,200	6,400	*1,900	4,000	*	*	-	*2,700
Mental retardation	42,400	24,600	17,900	3,900	12,300	4,000	*3,000	*1,900	*1,600
Alcoholism and other mental disorders	22,100	15,500	6,700	*2,100	3,500	*1,700	*	*	*2,000
Other diagnosis[4]									
Total	429,700	270,600	159,100	75,600	86,300	28,000	35,700	3,700	23,300
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissues:									
Arthritis and rheumatism	56,200	36,300	19,900	9,800	9,900	*2,900	4,200	*	*3,300
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs:									
Parkinson's disease	23,300	15,400	7,900	*3,100	4,700	*1,500	*1,800	*	*1,600
Accidents, poisonings, and violence:									
Hip fracture	29,300	12,900	16,400	13,600	8,200	*1,800	*1,800	-	*1,700
Other bone fracture	10,600	5,800	4,800	3,900	*2,000	*1,400	*1,800	*	*
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases:									
Diabetes	71,700	47,200	24,500	8,200	14,900	4,500	5,500	*	4,000
Neoplasms:									
Cancer	28,900	17,800	11,100	4,000	5,000	*1,700	3,500	*	*1,300
Diseases of the respiratory system	31,000	22,900	8,100	4,400	4,700	*1,600	*1,400	*	*1,400
Diagnosis unknown[5]									
Total	90,500	73,200	17,200	6,100	9,000	3,400	3,900	*1,400	*3,200
CHRONIC CONDITIONS OR IMPAIRMENTS[6]									
Diseases of the circulatory system									
Arteriosclerosis	620,200	404,700	215,500	82,600	128,700	35,900	42,400	5,100	48,700
Hypertension	272,900	175,800	97,100	45,100	51,800	13,200	17,400	*2,100	17,200
Stroke	214,000	124,100	89,900	52,200	40,400	15,500	18,500	*2,000	15,000
Paralysis or palsy, other than arthritis, related to stroke	80,800	46,300	34,500	21,100	16,100	7,600	7,400	*	6,400
Heart trouble	449,000	294,100	154,800	60,900	94,200	23,800	34,300	*2,700	32,100

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by therapy services received, according to selected health statuses: United States, 1977—Con.

Selected health status[1]	Total	Number of residents receiving no therapy[2]	Number of residents receiving one or more types of therapy[3]	Therapy service					
				Physical therapy	Recreational therapy	Occupational therapy	Counseling by social worker	Counseling by mental health worker	Reality orientation
CHRONIC CONDITIONS OR IMPAIRMENTS[6]—Con.	Number								
Mental disorders and senility without psychosis									
Mental illness	148,300	95,000	53,400	11,100	31,900	9,400	10,400	8,800	9,800
Chronic brain syndrome	324,700	206,000	118,600	41,000	73,900	19,100	25,700	3,900	32,800
Senility	416,400	290,200	126,200	43,400	74,000	16,900	25,500	3,600	37,000
Mental retardation	79,800	48,400	31,400	7,600	21,300	7,400	6,300	*2,500	3,900
Alcoholism	36,900	23,000	13,900	4,800	7,400	*3,100	*3,200	*	*2,600
Drug addiction	3,700	*2,600	*	*	*	*	*	-	*
Insomnia	125,500	79,900	45,500	18,900	26,000	7,200	12,500	*1,500	9,800
Other chronic conditions or impairments									
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissues:									
Arthritis and rheumatism	320,500	208,800	111,700	50,800	63,300	21,800	22,700	*2,900	21,600
Chronic back/spine problems, excluding stiffness and deformity	60,500	38,000	22,500	9,300	14,000	4,500	5,200	*	*3,300
Permanent stiffness or deformity of back, arms, legs, or extremities, including feet, toes, hands, or fingers	181,500	104,300	77,200	39,800	42,600	16,000	17,100	*	15,500
Missing arms, legs, or extremities, including feet, toes, hands, or fingers	32,400	19,200	13,200	7,100	6,200	*1,900	*2,600	-	*1,600
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs:									
Blindness	72,200	50,300	21,900	8,900	13,400	4,300	4,300	*	4,100
Glaucoma	34,000	21,500	12,500	4,800	7,100	3,500	*2,900	*	*2,800
Cataracts	80,000	52,900	27,200	10,500	15,300	5,500	6,400	*	4,300
Deafness	90,400	65,000	25,400	10,500	14,200	*3,000	3,900	*	4,900
Parkinson's disease	58,000	38,900	19,100	8,300	12,000	4,200	3,900	*	3,800
Paralysis or palsy, other than arthritis, unrelated to stroke	46,500	27,600	18,800	10,600	9,900	4,100	4,700	*	*2,600
Accidents, poisonings, and violence:									
Hip fracture	108,800	60,800	48,000	30,800	25,900	5,500	5,400	*	8,800
Other bone fracture	46,300	27,200	19,100	12,200	10,100	4,900	3,700	*	*3,000
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases:									
Diabetes	189,600	120,800	68,700	27,800	41,500	12,900	16,300	*2,100	11,900
Neoplasms:									
Cancer	63,600	40,400	23,200	9,100	11,600	4,000	6,300	*	3,900
Diseases of the respiratory system:									
Chronic respiratory disease	86,500	59,100	27,400	12,600	15,600	4,000	6,200	*	5,200
Diseases of the digestive system:									
Constipation	313,200	200,700	112,500	48,700	65,400	16,000	29,000	*2,300	23,800
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs:									
Anemia	70,600	42,700	27,900	12,000	15,600	5,600	7,200	*	6,300
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue:									
Bedsores	35,100	20,800	14,300	8,100	7,800	4,000	*3,300	*	*2,600
Conditions other than above:									
Edema	233,500	157,500	76,000	33,000	45,200	11,900	16,300	*1,300	17,600
Kidney trouble	131,700	86,100	45,600	21,800	23,300	7,300	10,400	*1,600	10,100
None of these conditions									
Total	13,000	10,300	*2,700	*	*	*	*	*	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by therapy services received, according to selected health statuses: United States, 1977—Con.

Selected health status[1]	Total	Number of residents receiving no therapy[2]	Number of residents receiving one or more types of therapy[3]	Therapy service					
				Physical therapy	Recreational therapy	Occupational therapy	Counseling by social worker	Counseling by mental health worker	Reality orientation
INDEX OF DEPENDENCY IN ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING[7]	Number								
Independent in bathing, dressing, using toilet room, mobility, continence, and eating	124,500	91,500	33,000	*2,800	20,600	6,000	7,200	6,200	*2,900
Dependent in only one activity	161,000	109,100	51,900	12,200	32,400	9,000	12,800	*3,100	7,200
Dependent in bathing and one other activity	158,900	108,200	50,700	11,200	32,500	8,700	10,700	*1,300	11,700
Dependent in bathing, dressing, and one other activity	110,400	71,000	39,400	14,200	24,700	4,700	7,700	*1,800	6,600
Dependent in bathing, dressing, using toilet room, and one other activity	125,000	68,800	56,200	30,600	29,700	8,700	9,300	*	10,400
Dependent in bathing, dressing, using toilet room, mobility, and one other activity	203,600	122,600	81,000	40,900	43,700	15,200	15,000	*1,300	13,800
Dependent in all six activities	303,300	201,100	102,200	51,300	53,700	15,500	20,400	*1,700	26,200
Other[8]	116,400	74,800	41,600	15,600	24,100	8,900	8,300	*1,300	7,700
	Percent distribution								
Total	100.0	65.0	35.0	13.7	20.0	5.9	7.0	1.4	6.6
PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS AT LAST EXAMINATION									
Diseases of the circulatory system									
Total	100.0	63.8	36.2	14.9	20.8	5.7	6.9	*0.5	7.1
Congestive heart failure	100.0	63.4	36.6	11.1	21.2	*4.1	10.4	*	8.1
Arteriosclerosis	100.0	66.3	33.7	11.2	21.7	5.0	6.4	*	7.7
Hypertension	100.0	66.2	33.8	13.9	16.6	*5.0	*5.4	*	*6.2
Stroke	100.0	55.6	44.4	27.8	20.4	9.1	7.1	*	6.8
Heart attack, ischemic heart disease	100.0	69.8	30.2	*10.5	18.7	*6.5	*7.9	-	*
Other	100.0	62.4	37.6	15.1	21.6	*	*6.5	-	*6.1
Mental disorders and senility without psychosis									
Total	100.0	65.2	34.8	7.6	22.0	5.9	6.0	3.8	8.7
Senile psychosis	100.0	66.8	33.2	*	19.9	*	*	*	*14.1
Other psychosis	100.0	64.1	35.9	*3.4	21.3	7.6	8.4	7.2	6.9
Chronic brain syndrome	100.0	64.8	35.2	9.9	23.1	5.2	6.6	*1.7	10.4
Senility without psychosis	100.0	75.8	24.2	*7.0	15.0	*	*	-	*10.2
Mental retardation	100.0	57.9	42.1	9.1	29.0	9.5	*7.1	*4.4	*3.7
Alcoholism and other mental disorders	100.0	69.8	30.2	*9.5	15.8	*7.6	*	*	*9.0
Other diagnoses[4]									
Total	100.0	63.0	37.0	17.6	20.1	6.5	8.3	0.9	5.4
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissues:									
Arthritis and rheumatism	100.0	64.6	35.4	17.4	17.7	*5.1	7.5	*	5.9
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs:									
Parkinson's disease	100.0	65.9	34.1	*13.5	20.3	*6.3	7.7	*	*6.7
Accidents, poisonings, and violence:									
Hip fracture	100.0	44.0	56.0	46.5	28.2	*6.2	6.3	-	5.9
Other bone fracture	100.0	54.7	45.3	36.5	*18.9	*13.4	*17.0	*	*
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases:									
Diabetes	100.0	65.8	34.2	11.4	20.8	6.3	7.7	*	5.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by therapy services received, according to selected health statuses: United States, 1977—Con.

Selected health status[1]	Total	Number of residents receiving no therapy[2]	Number of residents receiving one or more types of therapy[3]	Therapy service					
				Physical therapy	Recreational therapy	Occupational therapy	Counseling by social worker	Counseling by mental health worker	Reality orientation
	Percent distribution								
PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS AT LAST EXAMINATION—Con.									
Other diagnoses[4]—Con.									
Neoplasms:									
Cancer	100.0	61.7	38.3	13.8	17.4	*5.7	12.3	*	*4.4
Diseases of the respiratory system	100.0	74.0	26.0	14.2	15.2	*5.1	*4.5	*	*4.4
Diagnosis unknown[5]									
Total	100.0	81.0	19.0	6.7	10.0	*3.7	4.3	*1.5	*3.5
CHRONIC CONDITIONS OR IMPAIRMENTS[6]									
Diseases of the circulatory system									
Arteriosclerosis	100.0	65.3	34.7	13.3	20.8	5.8	6.8	0.8	7.8
Hypertension	100.0	64.4	35.6	16.5	19.0	4.9	6.4	*0.8	6.3
Stroke	100.0	58.0	42.0	24.4	18.9	7.3	8.6	*0.9	7.0
Paralysis or palsy, other than arthritis, related to stroke	100.0	57.3	42.7	26.1	19.9	9.3	9.2	*	8.0
Heart trouble	100.0	65.5	34.5	13.6	21.0	5.3	7.6	*0.6	7.2
Mental disorders and senility without psychosis									
Mental illness	100.0	64.0	36.0	7.5	21.5	6.4	7.0	5.9	6.6
Chronic brain syndrome	100.0	63.5	36.5	12.6	22.8	5.9	7.9	1.2	10.1
Senility	100.0	69.7	30.3	10.4	17.8	4.1	6.1	0.9	8.9
Mental retardation	100.0	60.7	39.3	9.5	26.7	9.2	7.9	*3.1	4.9
Alcoholism	100.0	62.4	37.6	13.1	20.0	*8.4	*8.6	*	*6.9
Drug addiction	100.0	*70.8	*	*	*	*	*	-	*
Insomnia	100.0	63.7	36.3	15.0	20.7	5.7	9.9	*1.2	7.8
Other chronic conditions or impairments									
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissues:									
Arthritis and rheumatism	100.0	65.1	34.9	15.9	19.8	6.8	7.1	*0.9	6.7
Chronic back/spine problems, excluding stiffness and deformity	100.0	62.8	37.2	15.3	23.1	7.5	8.5	*	*5.5
Permanent stiffness or deformity of back, arms, legs, or extremities, including feet, toes, hands, or fingers	100.0	57.5	42.5	21.9	23.5	8.8	9.4	*	8.5
Missing arms, legs, or extremities, including feet, toes, hands, or fingers	100.0	59.2	40.8	21.9	19.2	*6.0	*8.0	-	*5.1
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs:									
Blindness	100.0	69.7	30.3	12.3	18.5	5.9	6.0	*	5.6
Glaucoma	100.0	63.2	36.8	14.2	20.8	10.1	*8.4	*	8.1
Cataracts	100.0	66.0	34.0	13.1	19.1	6.8	8.1	*	5.4
Deafness	100.0	71.9	28.1	11.6	15.7	*3.3	4.3	*	5.4
Parkinson's disease	100.0	67.1	32.9	14.3	20.6	7.3	6.8	*	6.5
Paralysis or palsy, other than arthritis, unrelated to stroke	100.0	59.5	40.5	22.7	21.4	8.7	10.2	*	*5.5
Accidents, poisonings, and violence:									
Hip fracture	100.0	55.9	44.1	28.3	23.8	5.0	5.0	*	8.1
Other bone fracture	100.0	58.7	41.3	26.4	21.8	10.6	7.9	*	*6.4
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases:									
Diabetes	100.0	63.7	36.3	14.7	21.9	6.8	8.6	*1.1	6.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by therapy services received, according to selected health statuses: United States, 1977—Con.

Selected health status[1]	Total	Number of residents receiving no therapy[2]	Number of residents receiving one or more types of therapy[2]	Therapy service					
				Physical therapy	Recreational therapy	Occupational therapy	Counseling by social worker	Counseling by mental health worker	Reality orientation
CHRONIC CONDITIONS OR IMPAIRMENTS[6]—Con.	Percent distribution								
Other chronic conditions or impairments—Con.									
Neoplasms:									
Cancer	100.0	63.5	36.5	14.2	18.2	6.2	10.0	*	6.1
Diseases of the respiratory system:									
Chronic respiratory disease	100.0	68.4	31.6	14.6	18.0	4.6	7.2	*	6.0
Diseases of the digestive system:									
Constipation	100.0	64.1	35.9	15.6	20.9	5.1	9.3	*0.7	7.6
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs:									
Anemia	100.0	60.4	39.6	16.9	22.1	8.0	10.2	*	8.9
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue:									
Bedsores	100.0	59.4	40.6	23.0	22.2	11.3	*9.3	*	*7.5
Conditions other than above:									
Edema	100.0	67.5	32.5	14.1	19.4	5.1	7.0	*0.5	7.6
Kidney trouble	100.0	65.4	34.6	16.6	17.7	5.5	7.9	*1.2	7.7
None of these conditions									
Total	100.0	79.3	*20.7	*	*	*	*	*	*
INDEX OF DEPENDENCY IN ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING[7]									
Independent in bathing, dressing, using toilet room, mobility, continence, and eating	100.0	73.5	26.5	*2.2	16.5	4.8	5.8	5.0	*2.3
Dependent in only one activity	100.0	67.8	32.2	7.6	20.1	5.6	7.9	*1.9	4.5
Dependent in bathing and one other activity	100.0	68.1	31.9	7.1	20.5	5.5	6.7	*0.8	7.4
Dependent in bathing, dressing, and one other activity	100.0	64.3	35.7	12.9	22.3	4.2	6.9	*1.6	6.0
Dependent in bathing, dressing, using toilet room, and one other activity	100.0	55.1	44.9	24.4	23.7	6.9	7.4	*	8.4
Dependent in bathing, dressing, using toilet room, mobility, and one other acitvity	100.0	60.2	39.8	20.1	21.5	7.5	7.4	*0.6	6.8
Dependent in all six activities	100.0	66.3	33.7	16.9	17.7	5.1	6.7	*0.6	8.6
Other[8]	100.0	64.3	35.7	13.4	20.7	7.7	7.1	*1.1	6.7

[1]Disease group categories are based on *Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States* (ICDA).
[2]Includes small number of unknowns.
[3]Figures do not add to totals because multiple responses were permitted.
[4]Only diagnoses of sufficient magnitude are noted.
[5]Includes those who received no physician visit while in facility.
[6]Figures may not add to totals because resident may have had more than one reported chronic condition or impairment.
[7]Unknowns were considered independent for the purpose of this index.
[8]Includes residents who were dependent in at least two activities but who were not classifiable into any of the categories.

Table 20. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by selected health services received, according to facility certification, bed size, and ownership: United States, 1977

Selected health service	Total	Certification				Bed size				Ownership		
		Skilled nursing facility	Skilled nursing-intermediate care facility	Intermediate care facility	Non-certified	Less than 50 beds	50-99 beds	100-199 beds	200 beds or more	Proprietary	Voluntary nonprofit	Government
	Number											
Total	1,303,100	269,600	527,800	368,200	137,500	167,900	397,000	505,200	233,000	888,800	281,800	132,500
Time since last physician visit												
Less than 1 week	268,500	70,200	119,900	53,300	25,000	24,400	77,200	107,400	59,500	174,300	60,100	34,100
1 to less than 2 weeks	219,000	54,000	98,300	47,400	19,300	21,200	63,500	92,300	42,000	151,700	45,400	21,800
2 weeks to less than 1 month	370,000	83,900	166,700	94,400	25,000	45,900	113,600	141,200	69,300	262,900	73,700	33,400
1 to less than 3 months	291,100	42,600	103,300	115,800	29,400	47,900	96,400	104,400	42,300	198,200	66,100	26,700
3 to less than 6 months	58,200	3,900	14,900	25,400	13,900	9,900	19,300	22,700	6,300	34,700	16,200	7,300
6 months to less than 1 year	22,300	*	3,700	9,900	7,600	4,600	6,000	8,600	*3,000	14,500	5,400	*2,300
1 year or more	17,500	*3,300	*2,700	7,300	4,100	3,800	*3,200	8,100	*2,400	10,500	5,200	*1,800
No physician visits since entering facility[1]	56,700	10,500	18,300	14,600	13,200	10,200	17,800	20,500	8,200	42,000	9,600	5,100
Time between last two physician visits												
Less than 1 week	83,000	23,400	39,800	12,400	7,400	7,500	21,300	25,000	29,300	37,800	26,300	18,900
1 to less than 2 weeks	89,000	21,800	38,000	18,700	10,400	6,500	22,700	35,700	24,100	53,500	22,600	12,900
2 weeks to less than 1 month	367,400	94,500	176,400	68,900	27,500	35,400	113,300	147,400	71,300	260,300	72,100	35,000
1 to less than 3 months	470,000	89,200	189,300	161,300	30,200	60,300	149,300	189,200	71,200	335,200	96,100	38,800
3 to less than 6 months	61,200	4,300	17,700	27,400	11,900	11,800	18,400	23,200	7,800	36,400	18,000	6,800
6 months to less than 1 year	23,200	*2,300	4,500	10,500	5,900	5,300	7,400	8,700	*1,800	14,400	5,300	3,500
1 year or more	23,900	4,500	6,700	6,200	6,400	7,100	5,900	8,200	*2,700	17,700	4,800	*1,300
Has not received two physician visits since entering[1]	128,800	19,100	36,900	48,200	24,600	23,800	41,000	47,300	16,800	91,500	27,100	10,300
Services given at last visit[2,3]												
Examination	1,101,700	226,900	440,500	323,400	110,900	145,100	334,800	431,200	190,600	762,900	236,700	102,100
Treatment	188,600	39,700	81,600	48,200	19,100	16,600	58,800	65,800	47,400	117,200	44,700	26,700
Prescription	792,900	166,300	346,100	210,300	70,300	88,000	242,800	308,500	153,700	552,500	169,100	71,300
Orders for lab tests	243,700	49,700	106,800	68,300	18,800	27,800	73,800	92,500	49,600	167,600	53,600	22,500
Other	72,600	15,100	34,000	15,700	7,800	6,500	18,300	26,400	21,400	41,600	20,100	10,900
Location of last physician visit[3]												
Outside facility	169,300	20,900	35,200	69,200	44,100	43,700	52,600	56,000	17,000	114,700	41,800	12,900
Inside facility[1]	1,077,100	238,200	474,200	284,400	80,300	114,000	326,700	428,600	207,800	732,100	230,500	114,500
Arrangement for physician services[3]												
Physician on call	169,000	16,000	36,200	75,300	41,400	30,200	55,700	58,400	24,700	104,300	43,300	21,300
Regularly scheduled physician visits	1,057,500	238,100	468,200	272,400	78,800	124,700	317,600	418,900	196,300	727,800	225,700	103,900
Other arrangement[1]	19,900	4,900	5,100	5,800	4,100	*2,800	6,000	7,400	3,800	14,700	*3,200	*2,100
Status of personal physician within facility[3]												
Private physician	827,000	182,700	309,500	261,600	73,100	115,800	278,200	336,600	96,400	624,100	160,100	42,800
Physician assigned by or works for facility	386,700	68,700	189,600	83,300	45,100	34,800	92,200	136,000	123,800	197,900	107,100	81,700
Other status[1]	32,700	7,600	10,300	8,600	6,200	7,200	8,800	12,100	4,700	24,900	4,900	*2,900

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by selected health services received, according to facility certification, bed size, and ownership: United States, 1977—Con.

Selected health service	Total	Certification				Bed size				Ownership		
		Skilled nursing facility	Skilled nursing-intermediate care facility	Intermediate care facility	Non-certified	Less than 50 beds	50-99 beds	100-199 beds	200 beds or more	Proprietary	Voluntary nonprofit	Government
	Number											
Level of care received												
Nursing care:												
Intensive	571,400	149,400	240,700	144,300	37,100	61,200	181,400	228,200	100,700	396,000	118,300	57,100
Other	530,200	87,200	215,000	177,800	50,200	65,000	170,100	209,700	85,300	362,600	117,300	50,200
Personal care	187,800	32,100	69,900	42,400	43,400	38,500	43,100	61,400	44,700	123,000	42,600	22,100
Neither nursing nor personal care	13,800	*	*2,300	3,700	6,900	*3,200	*2,400	5,900	*2,300	7,300	3,500	*3,000
Therapy services												
No therapy service during last month[1]	847,100	159,000	318,300	267,400	102,500	123,800	271,100	329,100	123,200	601,300	176,600	69,200
Therapy service during last month[2]	456,000	110,600	209,500	100,800	35,100	44,000	125,900	176,100	109,900	287,400	105,300	63,300
Physical therapy	178,900	44,600	93,600	30,000	10,700	8,500	46,400	72,700	51,300	103,000	44,500	31,300
Recreational therapy	261,300	66,700	119,000	57,300	18,200	31,700	72,400	96,900	60,200	173,800	55,400	32,100
Occupational therapy	76,700	18,100	38,800	14,500	5,400	5,700	19,700	26,200	25,100	40,700	22,000	14,100
Speech therapy	12,200	*3,300	7,100	*1,300	*	*	*2,600	3,900	5,300	7,100	*2,200	*2,800
Counseling by social worker	91,400	15,200	45,500	25,500	5,200	8,900	25,800	32,600	24,100	55,000	21,500	14,900
Counseling by mental health worker	17,800	3,800	6,300	4,200	3,600	*2,600	4,000	4,600	6,700	10,000	*3,400	4,500
Reality orientation	86,500	21,300	39,900	22,300	*2,900	6,900	25,000	37,200	17,400	55,400	23,900	7,200
Other therapy services	22,200	3,800	11,600	3,900	*3,000	*1,300	5,400	8,700	6,900	11,400	6,300	4,600
Other health services												
Flu shot within last 12 months[4]												
Received	545,900	90,200	218,200	176,300	61,200	72,800	173,500	202,400	97,200	343,300	137,100	65,500
Did not receive	282,700	66,600	103,900	77,400	34,800	41,000	80,600	108,700	52,400	205,600	55,200	21,900
Caught flu within last 9 months	23,900	*2,600	11,000	6,600	3,800	4,000	5,200	11,200	3,500	16,900	4,100	*2,900
Special diet within last 7 days												
No special diet[1]	735,600	139,400	279,200	215,900	101,000	111,800	226,800	276,600	120,300	507,900	162,600	65,100
Special diet[2]	567,500	130,200	248,600	152,300	36,500	56,100	170,200	228,500	112,700	380,900	119,200	67,400
Low sodium	185,100	46,600	81,200	43,500	13,700	17,400	50,300	75,300	42,100	121,000	44,000	20,100
Diabetic	163,200	35,400	69,200	48,600	10,000	18,900	44,100	67,200	33,100	108,900	33,700	20,500
Soft	103,600	21,600	47,800	26,300	7,900	7,800	33,400	42,800	19,700	74,000	15,300	14,200
Weight loss	40,400	6,600	21,300	10,300	*2,300	4,500	12,600	14,800	8,500	24,700	9,500	6,200
Bland	44,400	11,100	18,800	11,100	*3,300	4,100	16,200	16,200	7,800	26,900	12,300	5,100
Other	101,500	25,800	46,500	25,400	3,800	10,600	29,200	40,300	21,400	66,600	23,300	11,500

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by selected health services received, according to facility certification, bed size, and ownership: United States, 1977—Con.

Selected health service	Total	Certification				Bed size				Ownership		
		Skilled nursing facility	Skilled nursing-intermediate care facility	Intermediate care facility	Non-certified	Less than 50 beds	50-99 beds	100-199 beds	200 beds or more	Proprietary	Voluntary nonprofit	Government
	Percent distribution											
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time since last physician visit												
Less than 1 week	20.6	26.1	22.7	14.5	18.2	14.6	19.5	21.3	25.5	19.6	21.3	25.7
1 to less than 2 weeks	16.8	20.0	18.6	12.9	14.0	12.6	16.0	18.3	18.0	17.1	16.1	16.4
2 weeks to less than 1 month	28.4	31.1	31.6	25.6	18.2	27.3	28.6	28.0	29.7	29.6	26.2	25.2
1 to less than 3 months	22.3	15.8	19.6	31.5	21.4	28.6	24.3	20.7	18.2	22.3	23.5	20.2
3 to less than 6 months	4.5	1.5	2.8	6.9	10.1	5.9	4.9	4.5	2.7	3.9	5.8	5.5
6 months to less than 1 year	1.7	*	0.7	2.7	5.5	2.7	1.5	1.7	*1.3	1.6	1.9	*1.7
1 year or more	1.3	*1.2	*0.5	2.0	3.0	2.3	*0.8	1.6	*1.0	1.2	1.8	*1.3
No physician visits since entering facility[1]	4.4	3.9	3.5	4.0	9.6	6.1	4.5	4.1	3.5	4.7	3.4	3.9
Time between last two physician visits												
Less than 1 week	6.4	8.7	7.5	3.4	5.4	4.5	5.4	4.9	12.6	4.3	9.3	14.3
1 to less than 2 weeks	6.8	8.1	7.2	5.1	7.6	3.9	5.7	7.1	10.3	6.0	8.0	9.7
2 weeks to less than 1 month	28.2	35.0	33.4	18.7	20.0	21.1	28.5	29.2	30.6	29.3	25.6	26.4
1 to less than 3 months	36.1	33.1	35.9	43.8	22.0	35.9	37.6	37.5	30.5	37.7	34.1	29.3
3 to less than 6 months	4.7	1.6	3.3	7.4	8.6	7.0	4.6	4.6	3.3	4.1	6.4	5.1
6 months to less than 1 year	1.8	*0.8	0.9	2.9	4.3	3.1	1.9	1.7	*0.8	1.6	1.9	2.6
1 year or more	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.7	4.7	4.2	1.5	1.6	*1.2	2.0	1.7	*1.0
Has not received two physician visits since entering[1]	9.9	7.1	7.0	13.1	17.9	14.2	10.3	9.4	7.2	10.3	9.6	7.8
Services given at last visit[2,3]												
Examination	84.5	84.2	83.5	87.8	80.6	86.4	84.3	85.4	81.8	85.8	84.0	77.1
Treatment	14.5	14.7	15.5	13.1	13.9	9.9	14.8	13.0	20.3	13.2	15.9	20.1
Prescription	60.8	61.7	65.6	57.1	51.1	52.4	61.2	61.1	65.9	62.2	60.0	53.8
Orders for lab tests	18.7	18.4	20.2	18.6	13.7	16.6	18.6	18.3	21.3	18.9	19.0	17.0
Other	5.6	5.6	6.4	4.3	5.7	3.9	4.6	5.2	9.2	4.7	7.1	8.3
Location of last physician visit[3]												
Outside facility	13.0	7.7	6.7	18.8	32.0	26.0	13.2	11.1	7.3	12.9	14.8	9.7
Inside facility[1]	82.7	88.3	89.9	77.2	58.4	67.9	82.3	84.8	89.2	82.4	81.8	86.4
Arrangement for physician services[3]												
Physician on call	13.0	5.9	6.9	20.5	30.1	18.0	14.0	11.6	10.6	11.7	15.4	16.1
Regularly scheduled physician visits	81.1	88.3	88.7	74.0	57.3	74.3	80.0	82.9	84.2	81.9	80.1	78.4
Other arrangement[1]	1.5	1.8	1.0	1.6	3.0	*1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	*1.1	*1.6
Status of personal physician within facility[3]												
Private physician	63.5	67.8	58.6	71.1	53.2	68.9	70.1	66.6	41.4	70.2	56.8	32.3
Physician assigned by or works for facility	29.7	25.5	35.9	22.6	32.8	20.7	23.2	26.9	53.1	22.3	38.0	61.6
Other status[1]	2.5	2.8	2.0	2.3	4.5	4.3	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.8	1.8	*2.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by selected health services received, according to facility certification, bed size, and ownership: United States, 1977—Con.

Selected health service	Total	Certification				Bed size				Ownership		
		Skilled nursing facility	Skilled nursing-intermediate care facility	Intermediate care facility	Non-certified	Less than 50 beds	50-99 beds	100-199 beds	200 beds or more	Proprietary	Voluntary nonprofit	Government
Level of care received	Percent distribution											
Nursing care:												
Intensive	43.8	55.4	45.6	39.2	26.9	36.5	45.7	45.2	43.2	44.6	42.0	43.1
Other	40.7	32.4	40.7	48.3	36.5	38.7	42.8	41.5	36.6	40.8	41.6	37.9
Personal care	14.4	11.9	13.2	11.5	31.6	22.9	10.9	12.2	19.2	13.8	15.1	16.7
Neither nursing nor personal care	1.1	*	*0.4	1.0	5.0	*1.9	*0.6	1.2	*1.0	0.8	1.3	*2.3
Therapy services												
No therapy services during last month[1]	65.0	59.0	60.3	72.6	74.5	73.8	68.3	65.1	52.8	67.7	62.6	52.3
Therapy services during last month[2]	35.0	41.0	39.7	27.4	25.5	26.2	31.7	34.9	47.2	32.3	37.4	47.7
Physical therapy	13.7	16.5	17.7	8.1	7.8	5.0	11.7	14.4	22.0	11.6	15.8	23.6
Recreational therapy	20.0	24.8	22.5	15.6	13.3	18.9	18.2	19.2	25.8	19.6	19.7	24.2
Occupational therapy	5.9	6.7	7.3	3.9	3.9	3.4	5.0	5.2	10.8	4.6	7.8	10.6
Speech therapy	0.9	*1.2	1.3	*0.3	*	*	*0.6	0.8	2.3	0.8	*0.8	*2.1
Counseling by social worker	7.0	5.6	8.6	6.9	3.8	5.3	6.5	6.4	10.3	6.2	7.6	11.3
Counseling by mental health worker	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	2.6	*1.5	1.0	0.9	2.9	1.1	*1.2	3.4
Reality orientation	6.6	7.9	7.6	6.1	*2.1	4.1	6.3	7.4	7.5	6.2	8.5	5.4
Other therapy services	1.7	1.4	2.2	1.1	*2.2	*0.7	1.4	1.7	3.0	1.3	2.2	3.5
Other health services												
Flu shot within last 12 months[4]												
Received	41.9	33.5	41.3	47.9	44.5	43.4	43.7	40.1	41.7	38.6	48.7	49.4
Did not receive	21.7	24.7	19.7	21.0	25.3	24.4	20.3	21.5	22.5	23.1	19.6	16.5
Caught flu within last 9 months	1.8	*1.0	2.1	1.8	2.7	2.4	1.3	2.2	1.5	1.9	1.5	*2.2
Special diet within last 7 days												
No special diet[1]	56.4	51.7	52.9	58.6	73.5	66.6	57.1	54.8	51.6	57.1	57.7	49.1
Special diet[2]	43.6	48.3	47.1	41.4	26.5	33.4	42.9	45.2	48.4	42.9	42.3	50.9
Low sodium	14.2	17.3	15.4	11.8	10.0	10.4	12.7	14.9	18.1	13.6	15.6	15.2
Diabetic	12.5	13.1	13.1	13.2	7.3	11.2	11.1	13.3	14.2	12.3	12.0	15.5
Soft	7.9	8.0	9.1	7.2	5.7	4.6	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.3	5.4	10.7
Weight loss	3.1	2.5	4.0	2.8	*1.6	2.7	3.2	2.9	3.7	2.8	3.4	4.7
Bland	3.4	4.1	3.6	3.0	*2.4	2.4	4.1	3.2	3.3	3.0	4.4	3.9
Other	7.8	9.6	8.8	6.9	2.8	6.3	7.3	8.0	9.2	7.5	8.3	8.7

[1] Includes a small number of unknowns.
[2] Figures do not add to totals because multiple responses were permitted.
[3] Excludes those who had received no physician visit after entering facility.
[4] Excludes those who were in the facility less than 12 months.

APPENDIXES

CONTENTS

I. Technical Notes on Methods 102
Survey Design 102
General Qualifications 106
Reliability of Estimates 107
Hypothesis Testing 110

II. Definition of Certain Terms Used in This Report 113

III. Selected Questionnaires Used in the 1977 National Nursing Home Survey 118
Current Resident Sampling List 119
Current Resident Questionnaire 121

IV. Criteria for Classifying Nursing Homes According to Level of Nursing Care 137

LIST OF APPENDIX FIGURES

I. Relative standard errors of estimated number of residents 108

II. Approximate relative standard errors of estimated percents of residents 109

LIST OF APPENDIX TABLES

I. Number of facilities in the 1977 National Nursing Home Survey universe and sample, by disposition and sampling strata: Conterminous United States, 1977 104

II. Summary of data collection procedures 106

III. Worksheet for weighted least squares regression of mean time since last physician visit, by length of stay since current admission: United States, 1977 111

IV. Classification of facilities by type of service 138

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

SURVEY DESIGN

From May 1977 through December 1977, the Division of Health Resources Utilization Statistics (DHRUS) conducted the 1977 National Nursing Home Survey (NNHS)—a sample survey of nursing homes, their residents, discharges, and staff in the conterminous United States. The survey was designed and developed by DHRUS in conjunction with a group of experts in various fields encompassing the broad area of long-term care. The NNHS was the second of a series of surveys designed to satisfy the diverse data needs of those who establish standards for, plan, provide, and assess long-term care services. The first survey was conducted from August 1973 through April 1974.

Sampling Frame

The 1977 NNHS covered all types of nursing homes including nursing care homes, personal care homes with nursing, personal care homes, and domiciliary care homes. Places that provided room and board only were excluded. Facilities were either freestanding establishments or nursing care units of hospitals, retirement centers, or similar institutions where the unit maintained financial and resident records separate from those of the larger institutions. Detailed criteria for classifying facilities included in the survey are presented in appendix IV.

The universe for the 1977 NNHS consisted of two groups of homes: those classified as nursing homes in the 1973 Master Facility Inventory (MFI)[5] and nursing homes opening for business since 1973. The major group (92 percent) was composed of all nursing homes as classified in the 1973 MFI. The MFI is a census of all inpatient health facilities conducted every 2-3 years by mail by the National Center for Health Statistics. A detailed description of how the MFI was developed, its contents, and procedures for updating and assessing its coverage has been published.[46-48]

In order for data collection to begin in May of 1977, the sampling frame was "frozen" in December of 1976 so that the sample would be selected in ample time to permit the scheduling of nationwide data collection. To obtain as current a sample frame as possible, all nursing homes that opened for business after the 1973 MFI was conducted were also included in the universe. (Nursing homes that opened after December 1976 could not be included since data about them were not yet available.) The nursing homes that opened after the 1973 MFI but before December 1976 comprised the second and smaller (8 percent) group of facilities in the universe. Information about this second group of facilities was limited compared with the first group which was listed in the 1973 MFI.

Estimates from the 1977 NNHS will not correspond precisely to figures from the 1976 MFI census for several reasons. In addition to the differences in time period, the surveys used different data collection mechanisms. The MFI is a mail survey but the NNHS is conducted by personal interview. Thus the NNHS methodology permitted more detailed identification and exclusion of facilities that were out of scope. Because the NNHS is a sample survey, its data are subject to sampling variability; because the MFI is a census, its data are not. In general, however, the data from the two sources are compatible.

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

Sampling Design

The sampling was basically a stratified two-stage probability design. The first stage was a selection of facilities and the second stage was a selection of each of the following: residents, persons discharged in 1976, and employees from the sample facilities. In preparation of the first-stage sample selection, two different procedures were used: one for facilities listed in the MFI with known bed size and another for newly opened facilities whose bed size and service type were unknown. The procedure for facilities in the MFI with known bed size consisted of sorting these facilities into two types of service strata: (1) nursing care homes and (2) facilities providing all other types of service (including personal care homes with nursing, personal care homes, domiciliary care homes, and facilities with unknown service type). Nursing homes in each of these two service strata were then sorted into bed-size groups, producing the first 16 primary strata shown in table I. Within each primary stratum, nursing homes were ordered by type of ownership, geographic region, State, and county. The sample within the first 16 strata was then selected systematically after a random start within each primary stratum. The procedure for newly opened facilities whose size and service type were unknown was a double-sampling scheme. In the first step, a random subset of one-third of these facilities (587 nursing homes) was selected, and bed-size information was determined for them by telephone contact. Using the newly gathered information on bed size, this subset of facilities was then sorted into bed-size groups producing the last 8 strata shown in table I. Within each of these bed-size strata, nursing homes were ordered by geographic region, State, and ZIP code. (Although the first group of facilities from the MFI was ordered by type of ownership and county, this subset was not arranged the same way because information on these variables was not available.) In the second step, the final sample within the last 8 strata was then selected systematically after a random start within each primary stratum. Table I shows the entire distribution of facilities in the sampling frame and the final disposition of the sample with regard to response and inscope status.

The number of nursing homes estimated by the survey (18,900) is less than the universe figure (23,105), as well as the number of nursing homes in the 1976 MFI (20,185), for several reasons. Some facilities went out of business or became ineligible for the scope of the survey between the time the universe was frozen and the survey was conducted. A facility was considered out of scope if it did not provide nursing, personal or domiciliary care services (e.g., facilities providing only room and board) or if it were a nursing care unit or wing of a hospital, retirement center, or similar institution without separate financial and resident records for that unit. The NNHS methodology included a thorough procedure for identifying out-of-scope facilities. For these same reasons, the 1973-74 NNHS estimate differed from the universe figure by 1,900.[9] In addition, the large number of newly opened facilities in the sampling frame, for which limited information on services provided was available, resulted in a larger proportion of facilities (10 percent) later identified as out of scope in comparison with the 1973-74 NNHS (7 percent).

The second-stage sampling of residents, discharges in 1976, and employees was carried out by the interviewers at the time of their visits to the facilities in accordance with specific instructions given for each sample facility. The sample frame for residents was the total number of residents on the register of the facility on the evening prior to the day of the survey. Residents who were physically absent from the facility due to overnight leave or a hospital visit but had a bed maintained for them at the facility were included in the sample frame. An average of five residents per facility were in the sample.

The sample frame for discharges was the total number of persons discharged alive or dead during calendar year 1976. Persons who were discharged more than once during 1976 were listed for each discharge. It is possible that a current resident was included in the discharge sampling frame if he or she were discharged during 1976. An average of four discharges per facility were in the sample.

The sampling frame for employees was the Staff Sampling List on which the interviewer listed the names of all staff providing direct or health-related services (including contract

Table I. Number of facilities in the 1977 National Nursing Home Survey universe and sample, by disposition and sampling strata: Conterminous United States, 1977

Sampling strata	Universe (sampling frame)[1]	Sample			
		All facilities	Out of scope or out of business	In scope and in business	
				Non-responding	Responding
	Number of facilities				
All types of service	23,105	1,698	166	81	1,451
Nursing care	13,230	1,292	95	68	1,129
Less than 15 beds	676	11	3	0	8
15-24 beds	1,195	30	8	1	21
25-49 beds	3,168	158	25	6	127
50-99 beds	4,775	398	17	17	364
100-199 beds	2,864	477	18	32	427
200-299 beds	402	134	6	6	122
300-599 beds	133	67	12	6	49
600 beds or more	17	17	6	0	11
All other types of service[2]	8,116	318	57	8	253
Less than 15 beds	3,431	35	13	0	22
15-24 beds	1,166	17	5	0	12
25-49 beds	1,108	34	11	0	23
50-99 beds	1,202	60	5	1	54
100-199 beds	913	91	11	3	77
200-299 beds	173	34	4	2	28
300-599 beds	92	31	4	1	26
600 beds or more	31	16	4	1	11
Unknown type of service	1,759	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Bed size known[3]	587	88	14	5	69
Less than 15 beds	107	3	1	0	2
15-24 beds	96	4	3	1	0
25-49 beds	128	12	6	0	6
50-99 beds	113	16	1	1	14
100-199 beds	122	40	2	2	36
200-299 beds	16	8	0	1	7
300-599 beds	5	5	1	0	4
600 beds	0	0	0	0	0
Bed size unknown	1,172	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .

[1]The universe consisted of the nursing homes as classified in the 1973 Master Facility Inventory and facilities opened for business from 1973 to 1976.

[2]Includes personal care homes (with or without nursing), domiciliary care homes, and facilities with unknown service type.

[3]In order to improve estimates of the 1,759 facilities for which both service type and bed size were unknown, bed sizes were determined for a one-third sample (587 facilities). These facilities were then stratified by bed size before sample selection.

personnel employed last month) and sampled contract, administrative, medical, therapeutic, and nursing staff. Those generally *not* involved in direct patient care, such as office staff, food service, housekeeping, and maintenance personnel were excluded from the sample. The interviewer used predesignated sampling instructions that appeared at the head of each column of this form. An average of 10 staff per facility were in the sample.

In order to reduce respondent burden, restrictions were placed on the number of residents, discharges, and staff sampled in each facility. Sampling rates were predesignated by the size classification of the facility but sampling rates were altered when necessary to assure that

the samples did not exceed the specified maximum of 8 for residents, 8 for discharges, and 23 for employees.

Data Collection Procedures for the 1977 National Nursing Home Survey

The 1977 NNHS utilized eight questionnaires (see appendix III for facsimiles of selected questionnaires):

Facility Questionnaire

Expense Questionnaire and Definition Booklet

Staff Sampling List

Staff Questionnaire

Current Resident Sampling List

Current Resident Questionnaire

Discharged Resident Sampling List

Discharged Resident Questionnaire

Data were collected according to the following procedures:

1. A letter was sent to the administrator of sample facilities informing him of the survey and the fact that an interviewer would contact him for an appointment. Included with this introductory letter were letters of endorsement from the American Association of Homes for the Aging, the American College of Nursing Home Administrators, the American Health Care Association, and the National Council of Health Care Services urging the administrator to participate in the survey. A summary report from the previous survey in 1973-74 was also enclosed to illustrate the kind and use of data obtained from the survey.
2. Several days to 1 week after the letters had been mailed, the interviewer telephoned the sample facility and made an appointment with the administrator.
3. At the time of the appointment the Facility Questionnaire was completed by the interviewer who questioned the administrator or owner of the nursing home. After completing this form, the interviewer secured the administrator's authorization for completion of the Expense Questionnaire. Possible respondents to the Expense Questionnaire include accountants, administrators of the facilities, and other knowledgeable staff members. Results from the survey indicate that the respondents were evenly divided into two groups: (1) accountants located outside the facility and (2) administrators and other staff members, such as bookkeepers, based in the facility. Where data in prepared financial statements were comparable to data requested in the Expense Questionnaire, the respondent provided the facility's financial statement to a specially trained NNHS accountant who abstracted data to complete the Expense Questionnaire. This occurred in one-third of the cases. The interviewer completed the Staff Sampling List (a list of all currently employed staff who provided direct or health-related services), selected the sample of staff from it, and prepared Staff Questionnaires. These were left for each sample staff person to complete, seal in an addressed and franked envelope, and return either to the interviewer or by mail. The interviewer completed the Current Resident Sampling List (a list of all residents currently in the facility), selected the sample of residents from it, and completed a Resident Questionnaire for each sample resident by interviewing the member of the nursing staff most familiar with care provided to that resident. The nurse referred to the resident's medical record when responding. No resident was interviewed directly. The interviewer then completed the Discharged Resident Sampling List (a list of all persons discharged alive or dead in 1976), selected a sample of discharges from it, and completed a Discharged Resident Questionnaire for each sample person by interviewing a member of the nursing staff who referred

to medical records. In larger facilities, a team of two or three interviewers conducted the survey in order to reduce the length of time required in the facility.

Followup on the Staff Questionnaire was initiated 2 weeks after the date of interview. Followup on the Expense Questionnaire was initiated 3 weeks after the date of interview.

Table II presents a summary of the data collection procedures.

GENERAL QUALIFICATIONS

Nonresponse and Imputation of Missing Data

Response rates differed for each type of questionnaire:

Questionnaire	*Response rate (percent)*
Facility	95
Expense	85
Current Resident	99
Discharged Resident	97
Staff	81

Generally, response rates were higher for questionnaires administered in a personal interview situation (Facility, Current Resident, and Discharged Resident) as compared with those that were self-enumerated (Expense and Staff). Statistics presented in this report were adjusted for failure of a facility to respond (i.e., to complete the Facility Questionnaire) and for failure to complete any of the other questionnaires (Expense, Current Resident, Discharged Resident, or Staff). Those items left unanswered on a partially completed questionnaire (Facility, Expense, Current Resident, Discharged Resident, Staff) were generally imputed by assigning a value from a responding unit with major characteristics identical to those of the nonresponding unit.

Rounding of Numbers

Estimates of residents have been rounded to the nearest hundred. For this reason, detailed figures within tables do not always add to totals. Percents were calculated on the original, unrounded figures and will not necessarily agree precisely with percents that might be calculated from rounded data.

Table II. Summary of data collection procedures

Questionnaire	Respondent	Interview situation
Facility Questionnaire	Interviewer with administrator	Interview
Expense Questionnaire	Administrator, owner, accountant or bookkeeper	Self-enumerated
Staff Sampling List	Interviewer with staff members	Informal interview or copied from records
Staff Questionnaire	Sampled staff members	Self-enumerated
Current Resident Sampling List	Interviewer with staff member who refers to Current Resident Census	Informal interview or copied from records
Current Resident Questionnaire	Interviewer with nurse who refers to medical record	Interview
Discharged Resident Sampling List	Interviewer with staff member who refers to discharge records from 1976	Informal interview or copied from records
Discharged Resident Questionnaire	Interviewer with nurse who refers to medical record	Interview

Data Processing

A series of checks were performed during the course of the survey. This included field followups for missing and inconsistent data, some manual editing of the questionnaires, and extensive editing as conducted by computer to assure that all responses were accurate, consistent, logical, and complete. Once the data base was edited, the computer was used to calculate and assign weights, ratio adjustments, recodes, and other related procedures necessary to produce national estimates from the sample data.

Estimation Procedures

Statistics reported in this publication are derived by a ratio estimating procedure. The purpose of ratio estimation is to take into account all relevant information in the estimation process, thereby reducing the variability of the estimate. The estimation of number of facilities and facility data not related to size are inflated by the reciprocal of the probability of selecting the sample facilities and adjusted for the nonresponding facilities within primary type of service-size strata. Two ratio adjustments, one at each stage of sample selection, were also used in the estimation process. The first-stage ratio adjustment (along with the preceding inflation factors) was included in the estimation of facility data related to size, and of all resident, discharge, and staff data for all primary types of service-size strata.[b] The numerator was the total beds according to the MFI data for all facilities in the stratum. The denominator was the estimate of the total beds obtained through a simple inflation of the MFI data for the sample facilities in the stratum. The effect of the first-stage ratio adjustment was to bring the sample in closer agreement with the known universe of beds. The second-stage ratio adjustment was included in the estimation of all resident, discharge, and staff data. It is the product of two fractions: the first is the inverse of the sampling fraction for residents (discharges or staff) upon which the selection is based; the second is the ratio of the number of sample residents (discharges or staff) in the facility to the number of residents (discharges or staff) for whom questionnaires were completed within the facility.

[b] For nursing homes with unknown bed size and service type, the first-stage ratio adjustment was not included in the estimation of facility, resident, discharge, and staff data.

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

As in any survey, the results are subject to both sampling and nonsampling errors. Nonsampling errors include errors due to response bias, questionnaire and item nonresponse, and processing errors. To the extent possible, the latter types of errors were kept to a minimum by methods built into survey procedures such as standardized interviewer training, observation of interviewers and field followups for missing and inconsistent data, manual and computer editing, 100-percent verification of all keypunching, and other quality checks. Because survey results are subject to both sampling and nonsampling errors, the total error is larger than errors due to sampling variability alone.

Because statistics presented in this report are based on a sample, they will differ somewhat from figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and procedures.

The standard error is primarily a measure of the variability that occurs by chance because only a sample, rather than the entire universe, is surveyed. The standard error also reflects part of the measurement error, but it does not measure any systematic biases in the data. It is inversely proportional to the square root of the number of observations in the sample. Thus as the sample size increases, the standard error generally decreases. Provisional estimates of the standard errors are presented in this report because final estimates are not yet available.

The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample differs from the value that would be obtained from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference is less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it is less than 2½ times as large.

The relative standard error of an estimate is the standard error of the estimate divided by the estimate itself and is expressed as a percent of the estimate. Relative standard errors of estimated number of residents are obtained from figure I, or calculated by the formula:

Figure I. Relative standard errors of estimated number of residents

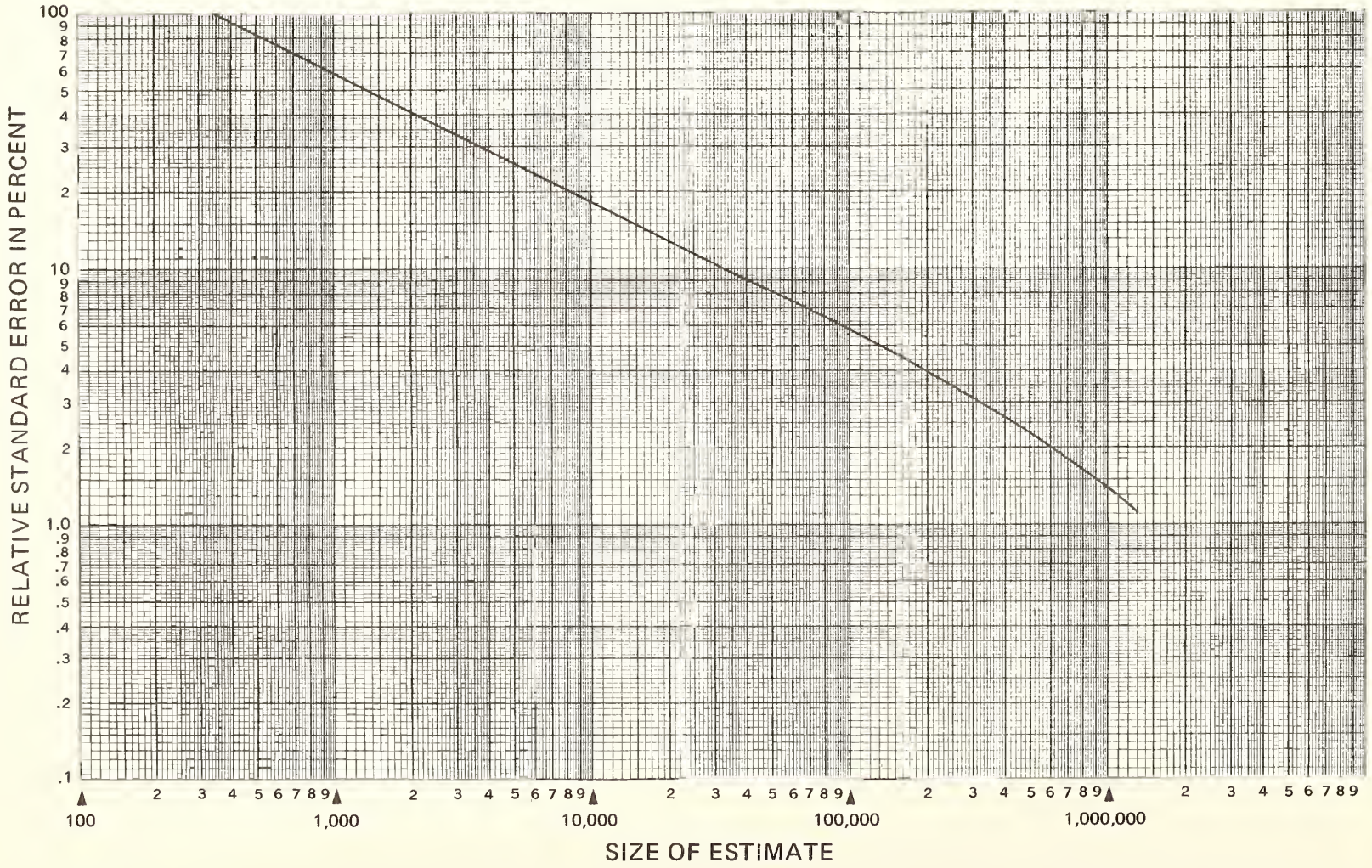

Illustration of use of figure 1: An estimate of 3,500 residents (on scale at bottom of figure) has a relative standard error of 30 percent (read from scale at left of figure) or a standard error of 1,050 (30 percent of 3,500).

Figure II. Approximate relative standard errors of estimated percents of residents

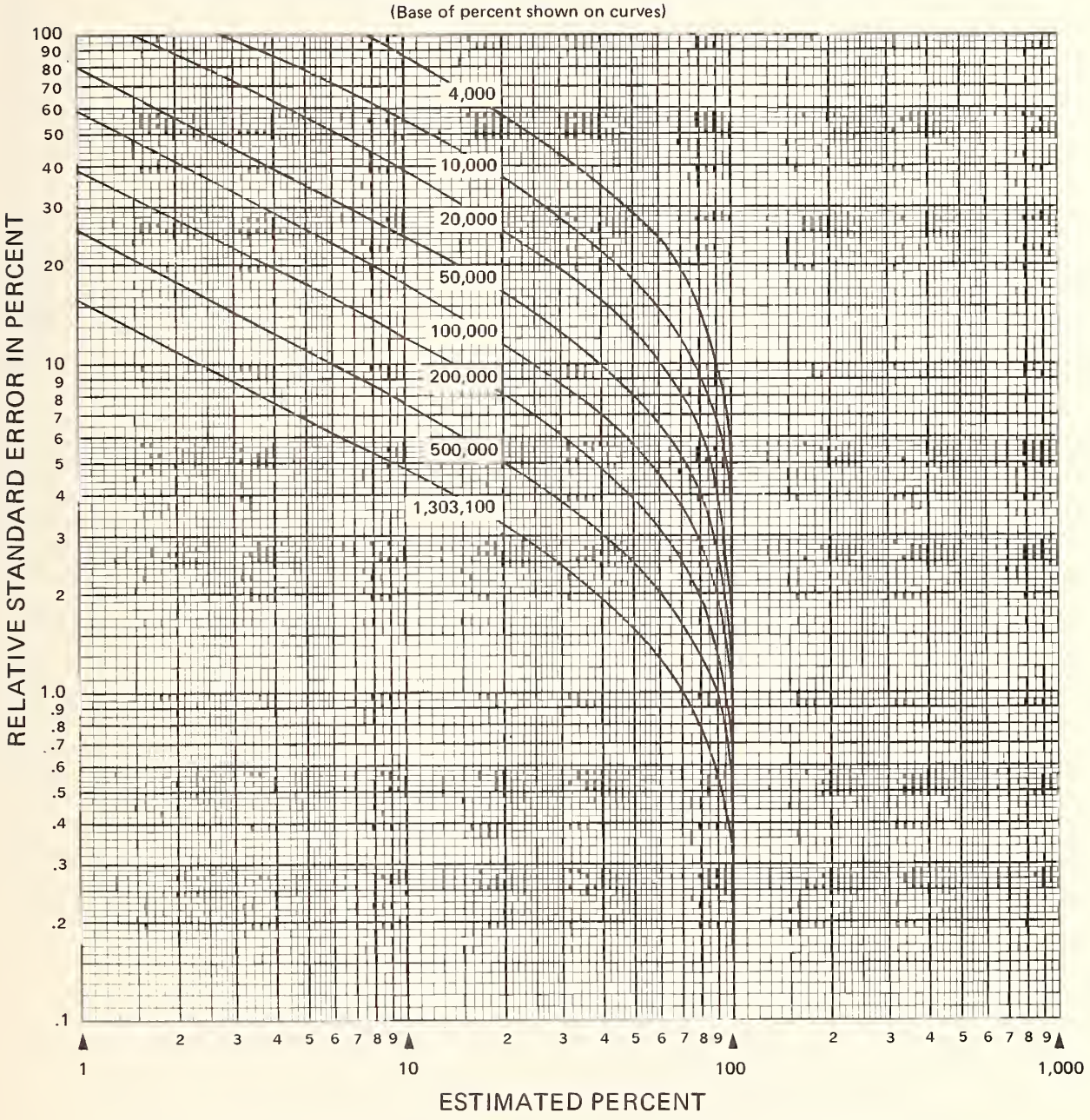

Illustration of use of figure II: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of figure), based on an estimate of 1,303,100 residents, has a relative standard error of 3.2 percent (read from scale at left of figure) or a standard error of 0.64 percentage points (3.2 percent of 20 percent).

$$\text{RSE}\ (X) = \sqrt{-.0001309285 + \frac{328.8394}{X}} \cdot 100$$

where X is the number of residents of interest.

In this report, estimates that have a relative standard error of more than 30 percent are considered "unreliable." Certain unreliable estimates, however, are presented with an asterisk, while other unreliable estimates are suppressed.

Unreliable estimates that are presented are those with a relative standard error less than 50 percent but more than 30 percent of the estimate. Figure I shows the relative standard errors of estimated number of residents. For a relative standard error of 30 percent or more, the maximum estimate of residents is 3,500. For a relative standard error of 50 percent or less, the minimum estimate of residents is 1,300. Thus, unreliable estimates between 1,300 and 3,500 are presented with an asterisk to indicate their unreliability. Estimates with a relative standard error of 50 percent or more (i.e., estimates less than 1,300) are considered extremely unreliable and have been replaced with an asterisk.

Because of the relationship between the relative standard error and the estimate, the standard error of an estimate can be obtained by multiplying the estimate by its relative standard error. For example, in figure I an estimate of 3,500 residents has a relative standard error of 30 percent. Its standard error is $0.30 \cdot 3{,}500 = 1{,}050$.

Approximate relative standard errors (in percent) for estimates of percentages of residents can be calculated from figure I as follows. Obtain the relative standard error of the numerator and denominator. Square each of the relative standard errors, subtract the resulting value for the denominator from the resulting value for the numerator, and extract the square root. This calculation has been made for several percentages and bases and is presented in figure II. Alternatively, the formula

$$\mathrm{RSE}\,(p) = \sqrt{\frac{328.8394 \cdot (1-p)}{pX}} \cdot 100$$

can be used to calculate RSE for any percentage (p) and base X (number of residents).

Standard errors were calculated for specific estimates of residents' average age at admission, and mean and median length of stay since admission; the standard errors are presented in tables C, H, and 7, along with the estimates.

HYPOTHESIS TESTING

Two methods of hypothesis testing were used in this report:

Z test.—To test the difference between two statistics (mean, percent, etc.) the standard normal test was performed to determine whether or not to reject the null hypothesis (for the two means X_1, X_2, the null hypothesis is $H_0 : X_1 = X_2$ with the alternative $H_A : X_1 \neq X_2$). The standard error of the difference of the two estimates is approximately the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of each of the estimates. Thus if $\mathrm{SE}(X_1)$ is the standard error of X_1 and $\mathrm{SE}(X_2)$ is the standard error of X_2, the standard error of the difference $(X_1 - X_2)$ is $\mathrm{SE}(X_1 - X_2) = \sqrt{\mathrm{SE}^2(X_1) + \mathrm{SE}^2(X_2)}$. (This formula will represent the actual standard error for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics although it is only a rough approximation in most other cases.)

The null hypothesis is rejected (i.e., the two means X_1 and X_2 are different) if the probability of a type I error is less than 5 percent, i.e., if

$$Z = \frac{X_1 - X_2}{\sqrt{\mathrm{SE}^2(X_1) + \mathrm{SE}^2(X_2)}} > 1.96$$

For example, table 2 shows that 10.1 percent of the 375,300 male residents lived alone in a private residence before entering the nursing home, while the similar proportion of the 927,800 female residents was 13.8 percent. Interpretation of figure II yields an approximate standard error of 0.89 for the 10.1 percent estimate of males living alone, and an approximate standard error of 0.65 for the 13.8 percent of females. Since

$$Z = \frac{13.8 - 10.1}{\sqrt{(.89)^2 + (.65)^2}} = 3.36 > 1.96$$

the proportion of females living alone prior to entering the nursing home was greater than that for males.

Weighted least squares as a test for trend.—If there exists a strong relationship between an independent variable (e.g., length of stay) and mean time since last physician visit, then a useful test for this relationship would be to fit a regression line to the data to determine the slope and then to determine whether or not this slope

Table III. Worksheet for weighted least squares regression of mean time since last physician visit, by length of stay since current admission: United States, 1977

Length of stay since current admission	Midpoint of length-of-stay group (months)	Mean time since last physician visit	Standard error of mean time since last physician visit	$S^2_{\bar{Y}_i}$	$W_i = \frac{1}{S^2_{\bar{Y}_i}}$
Less than 3 months	2.0	20.4	1.8	3.24	.30864
3 to less than 6 months	4.5	33.5	4.3	18.49	.05408
6 months to less than 1 year	9.0	34.5	2.1	4.41	.22676
1 to less than 3 years	24.0	40.4	2.0	4.00	.25000
3 to less than 5 years	48.0	47.5	3.7	13.69	.07305
5 years or more	60.0	48.2	3.8	14.44	.06295

is significantly greater than zero. That is, a regression line of the form $Y = \alpha + \beta_i X_i + \epsilon_i$ is to be fit to the data, where in this case $\bar{Y}$ = mean time since last physician visit, X = length of stay, α = "Y-intercept," i.e., value of mean time since last physician visit if length of stay equaled zero, β = slope of Y on X, i.e., the rate of change in mean time since last physician visit per unit change in length of stay, and finally, ϵ = unexplained error.

The data available from the National Nursing Home Survey present certain very basic problems that discourage the use of classical regression procedures. Among these problems are violation of the assumptions of independence of the original observations, violation of homoscedasticity, i.e., equal variances of the dependent variable within each category of the independent variable, perhaps violation of the normality assumption, etc. Dr. Paul Levy, formerly of NCHS, has worked out a "modified regression model that makes no assumptions about the original observations and that makes no stronger assumptions about the sample estimates than are made in testing whether two means are equal when the estimated means and their standard errors are obtained from complex surveys."[c]

The proposed model is as follows:

1. Let $\bar{Y}_i$ be the estimated mean and $S_{\bar{y}_i}$ be its estimated standard error for the ith group.

2. Let X_i be the midpoint of the independent variable for the group.

3. Assume $S_{\bar{y}_i}$ is based on a large enough number of observations that it can be assumed it is, in fact, equal to $\sigma_{\bar{y}_i}$ and thus has no sampling error.

4. Further assume that

   $E(\bar{Y}_i) = \alpha + \beta X_i$

   $V(\bar{Y}_i) = S^2_{\bar{y}_i}$ for $i = 1, 2, \ldots, K$,

   where K is the number of groups.

5. Finally, it is assumed that the $\bar{Y}_i$'s are normally distributed and they are statistically independent of each other.

The weighting procedure proposed weights all observations by the reciprocal of the variance. That is, $w_i = 1/S^2_{\bar{y}_i}$ and the mean $\bar{X} = \Sigma w_i X_i / \Sigma w_i$ and the mean $\bar{\bar{Y}} = \Sigma w_i \bar{Y}_i / \Sigma w_i$.

The slope is computed in a manner similar to the classical least squares regression, by the following formula:

$$b = \frac{\Sigma w_i (X_i - \bar{X})\, \bar{Y}_i}{\Sigma w_i (X_i - \bar{X})^2}$$

Computationally, this is easily computed by

[c] From an unpublished memorandum by Dr. Levy.

$$b = \frac{\Sigma w_i X_i \bar{Y}_i - (\Sigma w_i)(\bar{X})(\bar{\bar{Y}})}{\Sigma w_i X_i^2 - (\Sigma w_i)\bar{X}^2}$$

The variance of the slope is

$$\sigma_b^2 = \frac{\Sigma w_i (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \sigma_{\bar{y}}^2}{[\Sigma w_i (X_i - \bar{X}^2)]^2}$$

Now since $w_i = 1/\sigma_{\bar{y}_i}^2$, this formula can be simplified to

$$\sigma_b^2 = \frac{\Sigma w_i (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{[\Sigma w_i (X_i - \bar{X})^2]^2} = \frac{1}{\Sigma w_i (X_i - \bar{X})^2}$$

and computationally

$$S_b = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\Sigma w_i X_i^2 - (\Sigma w_i)\bar{X}^2}}$$

An approximate normal deviate test can now be performed by $Z = b/S_b$. This would test the hypothesis that $\beta = 0$ or, alternatively, compute confidence intervals for β.

As an example, the mean time since last physician visit by current length of stay is recorded as shown in table III. Applying this described method to the data shown, we have:

$\Sigma w_i X_i \bar{Y}_i = 700.37905$	$\bar{X} = 4.23211$
$\Sigma w_i = 0.98178$	$\bar{\bar{Y}} = 33.44832$
$\Sigma w_i X_i = 4.15500$	$b = .99412$
$\Sigma w_i \bar{Y}_i = 32.83889$	$S_b = .04207$
$\Sigma w_i X_i^2 = 582.30444$	$Z = b/S_b = 23.63014$

Thus, since the Z value is quite large, a positive association is demonstrated between the mean time since last physician visit and the resident's current length of stay in the facility.

APPENDIX II

DEFINITION OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Terms Relating to Residents

Resident.—A resident is a person on the roster of the nursing home as of the night before the survey. Included are all residents for whom beds are maintained even though they may be temporarily away on overnight leave or in a hospital.

Charges and Primary Source of Payment

Charge, monthly.—The monthly charge is the total amount charged to the resident by the facility in the last completed calendar month prior to the survey. It includes all basic charges plus all charges for private duty nursing, drugs, and special medical supplies.

Primary source of payment.—The primary source of payment refers to the one payment source that paid the greatest amount of the resident's charge in the last completed calendar month prior to the survey.

Own income or family support.—Own income or family support includes health insurance, retirement funds, and social security.

Medicare.—Medicare refers to money received under the Medicare program.

Medicaid - skilled.—Medicaid - skilled refers to money received under the Medicaid program for skilled nursing care.

Medicaid - intermediate. — Medicaid-intermediate refers to money received under the Medicaid program for intermediate nursing care.

Other government assistance or welfare.—Other government assistance or welfare refers to sources of government aid (either Federal, State, or local) other than Medicare or Medicaid.

All other sources.—All other sources include religious organizations, foundations, volunteer agencies, Veterans Administration contracts, initial payment arrangements, life care arrangements, miscellaneous sources, and no-charge arrangements.

Demographic Items and Outside Living Arrangements

Age.—The age of the resident is age at the date the survey was conducted, calculated from information on date of birth.

Length of stay since current admission.—Length of stay since current admission refers to the period of stay starting from the date of the resident's most recent admission to the facility to the date of the survey interview.

Marital status.—Marital status is that of a resident at the time of the survey.

Race or ethnicity.—Race or ethnicity refers to the resident's primary racial or ethnic heritage as perceived by the staff informant.

White (not Hispanic).—White (not Hispanic) refers to a person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.

Black (not Hispanic).—Black (not Hispanic) refers to a person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

Hispanic.—Hispanic refers to a person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

Other.—Other refers to a person having origins in the American Indian, Alaska native, or Asian or Pacific Islander groups described as follows:

American Indian or Alaska native.—An American Indian or Alaska native is a person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America and who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.

Asian or Pacific Islander.—An Asian or Pacific Islander is a person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. This area includes, for example, China, India, Japan, Korea, the Phillippine Islands, and Samoa.

Health Services

Level of care received.—These levels of care are defined in terms of the nursing services actually received by the resident during the 7 days prior to the survey date. Based on the services listed in item 18 and responses to items 13b, 14, 27a, 28a, and 29a of the Resident Questionnaire, the following classifications were made. Each succeeding level is exclusive of the previous levels:

Intensive nursing care.—Intensive nursing care includes receiving at least one of the following services:

Bowel/bladder retraining

Catheterization

Full bed bath

Intravenous injections

Oxygen therapy

Tube or intravenous feeding

Other nursing care.—Other nursing care includes receiving at least one of the following services:

Application of sterile dressing or bandages

Blood pressure reading

Enema

Hypodermic injections

Irrigation

Temperature - pulse - respiration check

Personal care.—Personal care includes receiving at least one of the following services:

Administration of treatment or medications

Help with bathing, dressing, or eating

Rub or massage

Special diet

Neither nursing nor personal care.—Neither nursing nor personal care denotes that none of the preceding services were received.

Medications during last 7 days

Any medication for condition.—Any medication for condition refers to any medication, prescription or nonprescription, that a resident received within 7 days prior to the survey date for any of the reported conditions or impairments listed in question 13 of the Resident Questionnaire. This does not include physical treatment or apparatus.

Tranquilizer.—Tranquilizer refers to whether a resident received a

tranquilizer within 7 days prior to the survey date.

Vitamin or mineral.—Vitamin or mineral refers to whether a resident received a vitamin or mineral supplement within 7 days prior to the survey date.

Physician services

Time since last physician visit.—This is the length of time between the survey date and the last time the resident saw a physician (doctor of medicine or osteopathy) while a resident of the facility for treatment, medication, or examination. Physician visits include those occurring both inside and outside the facility.

Time between last two physician visits.—This is the time between the last physician visit and the visit immediately prior to this, both of which took place while the person was a resident of the facility.

Special diet within last 7 days.—The "other" category includes low cholesterol and weight gain diets, as well as others not specifically mentioned in item 18 of the Resident Questionnaire.

Therapy service.—Therapy service refers to whether the resident has received any therapy services provided by a licensed, registered, or professionally trained therapist during the calendar month prior to the survey. These services may have been provided either inside or outside the facility.

Health Status

Activities of daily living.—The activities of daily living are six everyday activities (Bathing, Continence, Dressing, Eating, Mobility, and Using Toilet Room) for which the nursing staff respondent reported the resident's current performance in terms of his need for the help of special equipment or another person.

Bathing

Independent.—The resident does not currently require any assistance in bathing. This category also includes those cases in which the information is unknown.

Requires assistance.—The resident bathes with the help of special equipment and/or another person.

Continence

No difficulty controlling bowels or bladder.—The resident does not currently have any difficulty in controlling either bowels or bladder.

Difficulty controlling bowels.—The resident currently has difficulty in controlling his bowels.

Difficulty controlling bladder.—The resident currently has difficulty in controlling his bladder.

Ostomy in either bowels or bladder.—The resident has undergone a surgical procedure that results in the creation of an artificial opening for the elimination of waste.

Dressing

Independent.—The resident does not currently require any assistance in dressing. This category also includes those cases in which the information is unknown.

Requires assistance, includes those who do not dress.—The resident currently dresses with the help of special equipment and/or another person. This category also includes those cases in which the resident remains partially or totally undressed.

Eating

Independent.—The resident does not currently require any

assistance in eating. This category also includes those cases in which the information is unknown.

Requires assistance, includes those who are tube or intravenously fed.—The resident currently eats with the help of special equipment and/or another person. This includes those residents requiring assistance with the cutting of meat and buttering of bread, as well as those who require tube or intravenous feeding.

Mobility

Walks independently.—The resident does not currently require any assistance in walking. This category also includes those cases in which the information is unknown.

Walks with assistance.—The resident currently walks with the help of special equipment and/or another person.

Chairfast.—The resident is currently confined to a chair.

Bedfast.—The resident is currently confined to a bed.

Using toilet room

Independent.—The resident does not currently require any assistance in using the toilet room. This category also includes those cases in which the information is unknown.

Requires assistance.—The resident currently uses the toilet room with the help of special equipment and/or another person.

Does not use toilet room.—The resident does not currently use the toilet room because of an ostomy, being chairfast, or similar reason.

Index of dependency in activities of daily living.—The index of dependency in activities of daily living, based on the work of Dr. Sidney Katz,[38,39] is a measure that permits the overall classification of individuals according to a "hierarchy" based on dependency in performing the six activities of daily living just described. The index has seven levels of dependence with each successive level indicating greater dependency. The index category, "other," includes residents who were dependent in at least two functions but not classifiable into any of the categories of the "hierarchy." The following list of activities is ordered in "hierarchy" sequence and presents the criterion for classifying a resident as *dependent*:

Bathing.—This refers to those residents who require assistance.

Dressing.—This refers to those residents who require assistance, including those who do not dress.

Using toilet room.—This refers to those residents who require assistance or do not use toilet room.

Mobility.—This refers to those residents who walk with assistance, are chairfast, or are bedfast.

Continence.—This refers to those residents who have difficulty controlling bowels, bladder, or both; or have an ostomy.

Eating.—This refers to those residents who require assistance, including those who are tube or intravenously fed.

Chronic conditions and impairments.—Chronic conditions and impairments include those long-term physical and mental problems of the resident selected by the nursing staff respondent from a list of 37 conditions and impairments

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

(see item 13a of the Resident Questionnaire). The respondent based the selection upon knowledge of the resident's health and a check of the resident's medical record. More than one condition or impairment could be reported.

Primary diagnosis at last examination.—The primary diagnosis at last examination was the one condition reported by the nursing staff respondent as the major diagnosis noted at the resident's latest medical examination. The list of conditions corresponds to the *Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States.*[49] The respondent reported the information based on the resident's medical record.

Sensory impairments

Hearing.—Hearing is the resident's ability to hear, when wearing a hearing aid, if applicable.

Partially impaired.—A resident's hearing is partially impaired if he can hear most of the things a person says. This includes a small number of residents whose hearing is impaired, but whose level of impairment is unknown.

Severely impaired.—A resident's hearing is severely impaired if he can hear only a few words a persons says or loud noises.

Completely lost.—A resident's hearing is completely lost if he is deaf.

Speech.—Speech is the resident's ability to talk.

Partially impaired.--A resident's speech is partially impaired if he can usually be understood but has difficulty with some words. This includes a small number of residents whose speech is impaired but whose level of impairment is unknown.

Severely impaired.—A resident's speech is severely impaired if he can be understood only with difficulty and cannot carry on a normal conversation.

Completely lost.—A resident's speech is completely lost if it is unintelligible or if the resident cannot speak.

Vision.—Vision is the resident's ability to see, when wearing glasses, if applicable.

Partially impaired.—A resident's vision is partially impaired if he cannot read newspaper print, but can watch television 8-12 feet away. This includes a small number of residents whose vision is impaired but whose level of impairment is unknown.

Severely impaired.—A resident's vision is severely impaired if he cannot watch television 8-12 feet away, but can recognize the features of familiar persons if they are within 2-3 feet.

Completely lost.—A resident's vision is completely lost if he is blind.

Primary Source of Payment.—(See "Charges and Primary Source of Payment.")

APPENDIX III

SELECTED QUESTIONNAIRES USED IN THE 1977 NATIONAL NURSING HOME SURVEY

NOTE: See reference 1 for copies of all instruments used in the survey.

Current Resident Sampling List

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
Health Resources Administration
National Center for Health Statistics
1977 National Nursing Home Survey

Sheet___of___Sheets

OMB # 68-S75025
APPROVAL EXPIRES 12-31-77

CURRENT RESIDENT SAMPLING LIST

Control No. ☐☐☐☐

Confidential Information

Information contained on this form which would permit identification of any individual or establishment has been collected with a guarantee that it will be held in strict confidence, will be used only for purposes stated for this study, and will not be disclosed or released to others without the consent of the individual or the establishment in accordance with Section 308(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 USC 242m).

A. Start Time _____ 1 ☐ am 2 ☐ pm	B. Type of Identifier used: 1 ☐ Name 2 ☐ Other, Specify _____
C. Sample Designation: SW ☐☐☐ TE ☐☐☐	D. Current Residents: Facility Total ☐☐☐☐
E. New SW and TE Numbers: 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	F. Total in Sample ☐☐
G. End Time _____ 1 ☐ am 2 ☐ pm	H. Time Elapsed ☐☐☐ Minutes

Circle Line Nos. of Residents in Sample

RESIDENTS IN NURSING HOME	
LINE NO.	Resident Identifier
01	
02	
03	
04	
05	
06	
07	
08	
09	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

RESIDENTS IN NURSING HOME	
LINE NO.	Resident Identifier
26	
27	
28	
29	
30	
31	
32	
33	
34	
35	
36	
37	
38	
39	
40	
41	
42	
43	
44	
45	
46	
47	
48	
49	
50	

If more lines are needed CONTINUE ON THE BACK

CURRENT RESIDENT SAMPLING LIST—CONTINUED

Circle Line Nos. of Residents in Sample

RESIDENTS IN NURSING HOME	
LINE NO.	Resident Identifier
51	
52	
53	
54	
55	
56	
57	
58	
59	
60	
61	
62	
63	
64	
65	
66	
67	
68	
69	
70	
71	
72	
73	
74	
75	

RESIDENTS IN NURSING HOME	
LINE NO.	Resident Identifier
76	
77	
78	
79	
80	
81	
82	
83	
84	
85	
86	
87	
88	
89	
90	
91	
92	
93	
94	
95	
96	
97	
98	
99	
100	

If more lines are needed use a new sheet and renumber the lines beginning with #101. Renumber lines on additional sheets 201, 301, etc.

Current Resident Questionnaire

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
Health Resources Administration
National Center for Health Statistics
1977 National Nursing Home Survey

CURRENT RESIDENT QUESTIONNAIRE

OMB # 68-S75025
APPROVAL EXPIRES 12-31-77

Control No. ☐☐☐☐

Confidential Information

Information contained on this form which would permit identification of any individual or establishment has been collected with a guarantee that it will be held in strict confidence, will be used only for purposes stated for this study, and will not be disclosed or released to others without the consent of the individual or the establishment in accordance with Section 308(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 USC 242m).

A. Resident Line No.	B. Date of Interview	C.
☐☐☐☐	☐☐ mo. ☐☐ day ☐☐ year	Start Time _____ 1 ☐ am 2 ☐ pm

D. Interviewer Name _____

1. WHAT IS THE SEX OF THIS RESIDENT? 1 ☐ Male 2 ☐ Female

2. WHAT IS——— DATE OF BIRTH? ☐☐ mo. ☐☐ day ☐☐☐☐ year or ☐☐ age

3. *Show Flashcard #1* **WHAT IS———ETHNIC BACKGROUND?**

1 ☐ White (Not of Hispanic Origin)
2 ☐ Black (Not of Hispanic Origin)
3 ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native
4 ☐ Asian or Pacific Islander
5 ☐ Hispanic
9 ☐ Don't Know

4. WHAT IS———CURRENT MARITAL STATUS?

1 ☐ Married 2 ☐ Widowed 3 ☐ Divorced 4 ☐ Separated 5 ☐ Never Married 9 ☐ Don't know

5. IS———A TEMPORARY RESIDENT WHOSE USUAL CARETAKER IS ILL, ON VACATION, OR OTHERWISE UNAVAILABLE?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 9 ☐ Don't know

6. WHAT WAS THE DATE OF———CURRENT ADMISSION TO THIS FACILITY? ☐☐ mo. ☐☐ day ☐☐ year

7. WHO ARRANGED FOR———ADMISSION? *(Mark (X) all that apply)*

☐ a. The resident himself
☐ b. Spouse
☐ c. Children
☐ d. Parents
☐ e. Brother or sister
☐ f. Other relatives
☐ g. Guardian, attorney
☐ h. Friend
☐ i. Attending physician or psychiatrist
☐ j. Social service worker or agency
☐ k. Staff of previous institution
☐ l. Minister or church-related social service
☐ m. Other, Specify _____
☐ Don't know

8a. WHERE WAS———STAYING IMMEDIATELY BEFORE ENTERING THIS FACILITY?

1 ☐ Private residence (house or apartment)
2 ☐ Rented room, boarding house
3 ☐ Retirement home
4 ☐ Another health facility *(Skip to Q. 8d)*
5 ☐ Other arrangement, Specify _____ *(Skip to Q. 9)*
9 ☐ Don't know *(Skip to Q. 9)*

b. AT THAT TIME, WAS———LIVING WITH OTHERS OR ALONE?

1 ☐ With others
2 ☐ Alone *(Skip to Q. 9)*
9 ☐ Don't know *(Skip to Q. 9)*

c. WHO DID———LIVE WITH THEN? *(Mark (X) all that apply)*

☐ (1) Spouse
☐ (2) Children
☐ (3) Parents
☐ (4) Brother or sister
☐ (5) Grandchildren
☐ (6) Other relatives
☐ (7) Unrelated persons
☐ Don't know

Skip to Q. 9

d. *Show Flashcard #2* **WHAT TYPE OF FACILITY WAS IT?**

1 ☐ Domiciliary or personal care facility
2 ☐ Intermediate Care Facility (ICF)
3 ☐ Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF)
4 ☐ Facility for mentally retarded
5 ☐ General or short term hospital
6 ☐ Mental hospital
7 ☐ Chronic disease, rehabilitation, geriatric or other long-term care hospital
8 ☐ Other, Specify _____
9 ☐ Don't know

e. WHERE WAS———STAYING IMMEDIATELY BEFORE ENTERING THAT FACILITY?

1 ☐ Private residence (house or apartment)
2 ☐ Rented room, boarding house
3 ☐ Retirement home
4 ☐ Another health facility
5 ☐ Other arrangement, Specify _____
9 ☐ Don't know

9. WILL———BE DISCHARGED WITHIN THE NEXT SIX MONTHS?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No *(Skip to Q.12)* 9 ☐ Don't know *(Skip to Q.12)*

10. IN HOW MANY MONTHS WILL———BE DISCHARGED?

1 ☐ Within the month
2 ☐ Between one and three months
3 ☐ Between four and six months
9 ☐ Don't know

11a. WHERE WILL———STAY IMMEDIATELY AFTER DISCHARGE FROM THIS FACILITY?

1 ☐ Private residence (house or apartment)
2 ☐ Rented room, boarding house
3 ☐ Retirement home
4 ☐ Another health facility *(Skip to Q.11.d)*
5 ☐ Other arrangement, Specify _____ *(Skip to Q.12)*
9 ☐ Don't know *(Skip to Q.12)*

b. WHEN———IS RELEASED, WILL———LIVE WITH OTHERS OR ALONE?

1 ☐ With others
2 ☐ Alone *(Skip to Q.12)*
9 ☐ Don't know *(Skip to Q.12)*

c. WHO WILL———LIVE WITH? *(Mark (X) all that apply)*

☐ (1) Spouse
☐ (2) Children
☐ (3) Parents
☐ (4) Brother or sister
☐ (5) Grandchildren
☐ (6) Other relatives
☐ (7) Unrelated persons
☐ Don't know

Skip to Q.12

d. *Show Flashcard #2* **WHAT TYPE OF FACILITY IS IT?**

1 ☐ Domiciliary or personal care facility
2 ☐ Intermediate Care Facility (ICF)
3 ☐ Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF)
4 ☐ Facility for mentally retarded
5 ☐ General or short term hospital
6 ☐ Mental hospital
7 ☐ Chronic disease, rehabilitation, geriatric or other long-term care hospitel
8 ☐ Other, Specify _____
9 ☐ Don't know

12. *Show Flashcard #3* **WHAT IS THE PRIMARY REASON THAT———IS CURRENTLY A RESIDENT IN THIS FACILITY?**

1 ☐ Limited social resources (no family or guardien eveileble or willing)
2 ☐ Limited economic resources (little or no money, no place to live)
3 ☐ Mentally ill
4 ☐ Mentally reterded
5 ☐ Disruptive behavior
6 ☐ Poor physical health (requires nursing services, personel care or rehebilitation)
7 ☐ Other reason, Specify _____
9 ☐ Don't know

13a. Show Flashcard #4 **DOES———CURRENTLY HAVE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS OR IMPAIRMENTS?**
(Mark (X) all that apply, complete all of part a; then ask b for each condition reported.)

13b. DURING THE LAST 7 DAYS, FROM LAST *(day)* THROUGH YESTERDAY, DID———RECEIVE ANY MEDICATIONS FOR *(condition)*?

☐ None of these conditions *(Skip to Q.15)*

Mental Conditions/Impairments	Yes	No	Don't know
☐ (1) Senility	1 ☐	2 ☐	9 ☐
☐ (2) Mental Retardation	1 ☐	2 ☐	9 ☐
☐ (3) Mental Illness	1 ☐	2 ☐	9 ☐
☐ (4) Chronic Brain Syndrome	1 ☐	2 ☐	9 ☐

INTERVIEWER NOTE: If the respondent reports that the resident is both mentally retarded and mentally ill, mark this box ☐ and read: HAVE I RECORDED CORRECTLY THAT———IS MENTALLY ILL AND MENTALLY RETARDED? If necessary, correct.

Physical Conditions/Impairments			
☐ (5) Hardening of the Arteries	1 ☐	2 ☐	9 ☐
☐ (6) Stroke	1 ☐	2 ☐	9 ☐
☐ (7) Hypertension	1 ☐	2 ☐	9 ☐
☐ (8) Heart Trouble	1 ☐	2 ☐	9 ☐
☐ (9) Edema (Fluid Retention)	1 ☐	2 ☐	9 ☐
☐ (10) Arthritis/Rheumatism	1 ☐	2 ☐	9 ☐
☐ (11) Paralysis or Palsy other than arthritis - stroke related	1 ☐	2 ☐	9 ☐
☐ (12) Paralysis or Palsy other than arthritis - unrelated to stroke	1 ☐	2 ☐	9 ☐
☐ (13) Parkinson's Disease	1 ☐	2 ☐	9 ☐
☐ (14) Kidney Trouble/Chronic Urinary Tract Infections	1 ☐	2 ☐	9 ☐
☐ (15) Constipation	1 ☐	2 ☐	9 ☐
☐ (16) Insomnia	1 ☐	2 ☐	9 ☐
☐ (17) Diabetes	1 ☐	2 ☐	9 ☐
☐ (18) Cancer	1 ☐	2 ☐	9 ☐
☐ (19) Deafness	1 ☐	2 ☐	9 ☐
☐ (20) Blindness	1 ☐	2 ☐	9 ☐
☐ (21) Glaucoma	1 ☐	2 ☐	9 ☐
☐ (22) Cataracts	1 ☐	2 ☐	9 ☐
☐ (23) Chronic Respiratory Disease	1 ☐	2 ☐	9 ☐
☐ (24) Anemia	1 ☐	2 ☐	9 ☐
☐ (25) Bedsores	1 ☐	2 ☐	9 ☐
☐ (26) Hip Fractures	1 ☐	2 ☐	9 ☐
☐ (27) Other Fractures	1 ☐	2 ☐	9 ☐
☐ (28) Alcoholism	1 ☐	2 ☐	9 ☐
☐ (29) Drug Addiction	1 ☐	2 ☐	9 ☐
☐ (30) Chronic Back/Spine Problems (excluding Stiffness and Deformity)	1 ☐	2 ☐	9 ☐
Permanent Stiffness or Deformity of:			
☐ (31) back	1 ☐	2 ☐	9 ☐
☐ (32) arms	1 ☐	2 ☐	9 ☐
☐ (33) legs	1 ☐	2 ☐	9 ☐
☐ (34) extremities (feet, toes, hands or fingers)	1 ☐	2 ☐	9 ☐
Missing Limbs or Extremities:			
☐ (35) arms	1 ☐	2 ☐	9 ☐
☐ (36) legs	1 ☐	2 ☐	9 ☐
☐ (37) extremities (feet, toes, hands or fingers)	1 ☐	2 ☐	9 ☐

14. IN ADDITION TO ANY MEDICATIONS MENTIONED IN THE PREVIOUS QUESTION, DID——RECEIVE:

	Yes	No	Don't know
a. ANY TRANQUILIZERS IN THE LAST 7 DAYS?	1 ☐	2 ☐	9 ☐
b. ANY VITAMINS OR MINERALS IN THE LAST 7 DAYS?	1 ☐	2 ☐	9 ☐
c. ANY OTHER MEDICATIONS?	1 ☐	2 ☐	9 ☐

(1) FOR WHAT CONDITIONS? _____

_____

_____

_____

15a. DURING THIS RESIDENT'S STAY HERE, WHEN DID——LAST SEE A PHYSICIAN FOR TREATMENT, MEDICATION, OR FOR AN EXAMINATION?

☐☐ Mo. ☐☐ Day ☐☐ Year or ☐ Has never seen a doctor while here *(Skip to Note above Q.17)* ☐ Don't Know *(Skip to Note above Q.17)*

b. AT THAT TIME DID——SEE THE PHYSICIAN INSIDE OR OUTSIDE OF THIS FACILITY?

1 ☐ Inside this facility 2 ☐ Outside this facility 9 ☐ Don't Know

c. AT THAT TIME DID——RECEIVE:	Yes	No	Don't know
AN EXAMINATION?	1 ☐	2 ☐	9 ☐
A PRESCRIPTION (INCLUDING REFILLS)?	1 ☐	2 ☐	9 ☐
TREATMENT?	1 ☐	2 ☐	9 ☐
ORDERS FOR LABORATORY TESTS?	1 ☐	2 ☐	9 ☐
ANY OTHER SERVICES?	1 ☐	2 ☐	9 ☐

Specify _____

d. DID THE PHYSICIAN ATTEND THE RESIDENT AS A PRIVATE PHYSICIAN, FOR THE FACILITY, OR UNDER SOME OTHER ARRANGEMENT?

1 ☐ As the resident's private physician

2 ☐ For the facility itself which furnishes medical care

3 ☐ Under some other arrangement, Specify _____

9 ☐ Don't Know

e. DOES A PHYSICIAN EXAMINE THIS RESIDENT ONLY WHEN CALLED, ON A REGULAR SCHEDULE, OR ON SOME OTHER BASIS?

1 ☐ Only When Called 2 ☐ On a Regular Schedule 3 ☐ Other, Specify _____ 9 ☐ Don't Know

f. PRIOR TO THE LAST VISIT REPORTED ABOVE WHEN DID——SEE A PHYSICIAN IN THIS FACILITY?

☐☐ Mo. ☐☐ Day ☐☐ Year or ☐ Did not see a physician prior to the visit reported in 15a. ☐ Don't Know

16. *Show Flashcard #5* **ACCORDING TO———MEDICAL RECORD, WHAT WAS THE PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS AT THE TIME OF———LAST MEDICAL EXAMINATION, THAT IS, ON** *(Specify date given in Q.15a)?*

A. Heart and Other Circulatory Problems

01 ☐ Congestive Heart Failure (C.H.F.)
02 ☐ Hardening of the Arteries (Arteriosclerosis, A.S.H.D.)
03 ☐ Heart Attack, Ischemic Heart Disease (Acute Myocardial Infarction-M.I.)
04 ☐ High Blood Pressure (Hypertension)
05 ☐ Phlebitis
06 ☐ Pulmonary Embolism
07 ☐ Rheumatic Heart Disease
08 ☐ Stroke (Cerebrovascular Disease-C.V.A.)
09 ☐ Other Circulatory Problems, Specify _____

B. Mental Disorders

10 ☐ Chronic Brain Syndrome
11 ☐ Mental Retardation
12 ☐ Neurosis
13 ☐ Psychosis (Schizophrenia, Paranoia, Manic Depression, etc.)
14 ☐ Senile Psychosis (Senile Dementia)
15 ☐ Senile, Not Psychotic
16 ☐ Other Mental Disorders, Specify _____

C. Other Diagnoses

17 ☐ Alcoholism
18 ☐ Anemia
19 ☐ Arthritis/Rheumatism
20 ☐ Asthma
21 ☐ Blindness
22 ☐ Bone Fracture, other than Hip
23 ☐ Bronchitis
24 ☐ Cancer (Malignant Neoplasm)
25 ☐ Cataracts
26 ☐ Cirrhosis of the Liver
27 ☐ Deafness
28 ☐ Diabetes
29 ☐ Drug Addiction
30 ☐ Emphysema
31 ☐ Epilepsy
32 ☐ Glaucoma
33 ☐ Gout
34 ☐ Hip Fracture
35 ☐ Multiple Sclerosis
36 ☐ Parkinson's Disease
37 ☐ Pneumonia
38 ☐ Polio
39 ☐ Respiratory, other than Pneumonia
40 ☐ Syphilis
41 ☐ Ulcers
42 ☐ Other, Specify _____
99 ☐ Don't Know

INTERVIEWER NOTE: If this resident has been in this facility less than twelve months prior to the interview date, mark this box ☐ *and skip to Q.18. Otherwise, continue with Q.17a.*

17a. DID———RECEIVE A FLU SHOT WITHIN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS, THAT IS, SINCE *(month)* **OF LAST YEAR?**

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No *(Skip to Q.17c)* 9 ☐ Don't Know-No Record *(Skip to Q.17c)*

b. WHEN DID———RECEIVE THE FLU SHOT?

☐☐ mo. ☐☐ yr. ☐ Don't Know

c. DID———CATCH THE FLU DURING THE LAST NINE MONTHS, THAT IS, SINCE *(month)* **OF LAST YEAR?**

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No *(Skip to Q.18)* 9 ☐ Don't Know-No Record *(Skip to Q.18)*

d. WHEN DID———CATCH THE FLU?

☐☐ mo. ☐☐ yr. ☐ Don't Know

18. *Show Flashcard #6* **DURING THE LAST SEVEN DAYS, THAT IS, FROM LAST** *(day)* **THE** *(date)*, **THROUGH YESTERDAY, WHICH OF THESE SERVICES DID———RECEIVE?** *(Mark (X) all that apply)*

☐ a. Blood pressure reading
☐ b. Temperature-pulse-respiration
☐ c. Application of sterile dressings or bandages
☐ d. Full bed-bath
☐ e. Rub or massage
☐ f. Enema
☐ g. Catheterization
☐ h. Bowel retraining
☐ i. Bladder retraining
☐ j. Irrigation
☐ k. Oxygen therapy
☐ l. Intravenous injection
☐ m. Hypodermic injection
☐ n. Administration of other medical treatment by staff
☐ o. Special diet

(1) WHAT TYPE OF DIET IS IT? *(Mark (X) all that apply)*

☐ a. Diabetic ☐ b. low sodium ☐ c. bland ☐ d. soft ☐ e. low cholesterol

☐ f. weight loss ☐ g. weight gain ☐ h. other, Specify _____

☐ None of the above services received

19a. DURING *(last month)*, **DID——RECEIVE ANY THERAPY SERVICES EITHER INSIDE OR OUTSIDE OF THIS FACILITY FROM A LICENSED, REGISTERED, OR PROFESSIONALLY TRAINED THERAPIST?**

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No *(Skip to Q.20)* 9 ☐ Don't Know *(Skip to Q.20)*

b. *Show Flashcard #7* **WHICH TYPES OF THERAPY DID——RECEIVE DURING** *(last month)? (Mark (X) all that apply; Complete all of part b; Then ask c for each therapy service reported.)*

c. WHAT WERE THE TOTAL HOURS OF *(therapy name)* **THAT——RECEIVED DURING** *(last month)*? *(Note: If less than one hour, record 01.)*

		Hours	Don't know
(1) Physical therapy	☐	☐☐	☐
(2) Occupational therapy	☐	☐☐	☐
(3) Recreational therapy	☐	☐☐	☐
(4) Speech and hearing therapy	☐	☐☐	☐
(5) Counseling/therapy by a psychiatrist, psychologist, or other mental health worker	☐	☐☐	☐
(6) Counseling by social worker	☐	☐☐	☐
(7) Reality orientation	☐	☐☐	☐
(8) Other therapy services			
Specify _____	☐	☐☐	☐

20. *Show Flashcard #8* **DOES——REGULARLY USE ANY OF THESE AIDS?** *(Mark (X) all that apply)*

- ☐ a. Eye glasses
- ☐ b. Hearing aid
- ☐ c. Wheelchair
- ☐ d. Cane
- ☐ e. Walker
- ☐ f. Crutches
- ☐ g. Braces
- ☐ h. Slings
- ☐ i. Artificial limb
- ☐ j. Mechanical feeding device
- ☐ k. Orthopedic shoe
- ☐ l. Geriatric chair
- ☐ m. Posey belt or similar devices
- ☐ n. Cuffs
- ☐ o. Other aids or devices, Specify _____
- ☐ No aids used

INTERVIEWER NOTE: Read phrase about "wearing glasses" and "hearing aid", where appropriate, based on responses to Q.20.

21a. DOES———HAVE ANY DIFFICULTY IN SEEING (WHEN WEARING GLASSES)?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No *(Skip to Q.22)* 9 ☐ Don't know *(Skip to Q.22)*

b. *Show Flashcard #9* **IS———SIGHT (WITH GLASSES) PARTIALLY, SEVERELY, OR COMPLETELY IMPAIRED, AS DEFINED ON THIS FLASHCARD?**

1 ☐ Partially impaired—cannot read newspaper print but can watch television 8 to 12 feet away.
2 ☐ Severely impaired—cannot watch TV 8 to 12 feet away, but can recognize the features of familiar persons if they are within 2-3 feet
3 ☐ Completely lost—blind
9 ☐ Don't know

22a. DOES———HAVE ANY DIFFICULTY IN HEARING (WHEN WEARING A HEARING AID)?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No *(Skip to Q.23)* 9 ☐ Don't know *(Skip to Q.23)*

b. *Show Flashcard #10* **IS———HEARING (WITH HEARING AID) PARTIALLY, SEVERELY, OR COMPLETELY IMPAIRED AS DEFINED ON THIS FLASHCARD?**

1 ☐ Partially impaired—can hear most of the things a person says
2 ☐ Severely impaired—can hear only a few words a person says or loud noises
3 ☐ Completely lost—deaf
9 ☐ Don't know

23a. DOES———HAVE ANY DIFFICULTY IN SPEAKING?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No *(Skip to Q.24)* 9 ☐ Don't Know *(Skip to Q.24)*

b. *Show Flashcard #11* **IS———SPEECH PARTIALLY, SEVERELY, OR COMPLETELY IMPAIRED, AS DEFINED ON THIS FLASHCARD?**

1 ☐ Partially impaired—can usually be understood but has difficulty with some words
2 ☐ Severely impaired—can be understood only with difficulty and cannot carry on a normal conversation
3 ☐ Completely impaired—speech is unintelligible or cannot speak
9 ☐ Don't Know

24a. DOES———CURRENTLY COMMUNICATE PHYSICAL NEEDS VERBALLY OR NON-VERBALLY?

1 ☐ Verbally *(Skip to Q.25)* 2 ☐ Nonverbally 3 ☐ Does not communicate *(Skip to Q.25)*

b. IS THE COMMUNICATION NONVERBAL BECAUSE———DOES NOT SPEAK ENGLISH, CAN'T TALK, IS TOO ILL, OR SOME OTHER REASON?

1 ☐ Does not speak English
2 ☐ Cannot talk
3 ☐ Is too ill
4 ☐ Mental or emotional problem
5 ☐ Other, Specify _____
9 ☐ Don't Know

25a. DOES———HAVE DENTURES?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No *(Skip to Q.26)* 9 ☐ Don't Know *(Skip to Q.26)*

b. DOES———USE THE DENTURES REGULARLY?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 9 ☐ Don't Know

26a. *Show Flashcard #12* **DOES———HAVE ANY OF THESE BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS?** *(Mark (X) all that apply. Complete part a; then ask part b of each reported behavior problem in a.)*

b. IS EXTRA NURSING TIME REQUIRED BECAUSE———IS *(behavior problem)*?

(1)	Depressed or withdrawn	☐	1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
(2)	Agitated, nervous, hyperactive	☐	1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
(3)	Abusive, aggressive, disruptive	☐	1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
(4)	Wandering	☐	1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
(5)	Having other behavior problems	☐	1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
	No behavior problems	☐ *(Skip to Q.27)*	

27a. DOES———CURRENTLY REQUIRE ANY ASSISTANCE IN BATHING?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No *(Skip to Q.28)* 9 ☐ Don't know *(Skip to Q.28)*

b. DOES———BATHE WITH THE HELP OF:

(1) SPECIAL EQUIPMENT? . . . . . 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
(2) ANOTHER PERSON? . . . . . 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

28a. DOES———CURRENTLY REQUIRE ANY ASSISTANCE IN DRESSING?

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No *(Skip to Q.29)*
3 ☐ Remains partially or completely undressed *(Skip to Q.29)*
9 ☐ Don't know *(Skip to Q.29)*

b. DOES———DRESS WITH THE HELP OF:

(1) SPECIAL EQUIPMENT? . . . . . 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
(2) ANOTHER PERSON? . . . . . 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

29a. DOES———CURRENTLY REQUIRE ANY ASSISTANCE IN EATING? *(Consider cutting of meat and buttering of bread as assistance.)*

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No *(Skip to Q.30)*
3 ☐ Requires tube or intravenous feeding *(Skip to Q.30)*
9 ☐ Don't Know *(Skip to Q.30)*

b. DOES———EAT WITH THE HELP OF:

(1) SPECIAL EQUIPMENT? . . . . . 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
(2) ANOTHER PERSON? . . . . . 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

30a. IS———BEOFAST?

1 ☐ Yes *(Skip to Q.33)* 2 ☐ No

b. IS———CHAIRFAST?

1 ☐ Yes *(Skip to Q.31)* 2 ☐ No

c. OOES———CURRENTLY REQUIRE ANY ASSISTANCE IN WALKING?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No *(Skip to Q.31)* 9 ☐ Don't know *(Skip to Q.31)*

d. OOES———WALK WITH THE HELP OF:

(1) SPECIAL EQUIPMENT? . . . . . 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
(2) ANOTHER PERSON? . . . . . 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

31a. DOES———GO OUTSIDE THE GROUNOS OF THIS FACILITY?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No *(Skip to Q.32)* 9 ☐ Don't know *(Skip to Q.32)*

b. WHEN———GOES OUTSIDE THE GROUNDS, DOES———REQUIRE THE HELP OF

(1) SPECIAL EQUIPMENT? . . . . . 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
(2) ANOTHER PERSON? . . . . . 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

32a. OOES———CURRENTLY REQUIRE ANY ASSISTANCE USING THE TOILET ROOM?

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No *(Skip to Q.33)*
3 ☐ Does not use toilet room (Ostomy patient, chairfast, etc.) *(Skip to Q.33)*
9 ☐ Don't Know *(Skip to Q.33)*

b. DOES———REQUIRE THE HELP OF:

(1) SPECIAL EQUIPMENT? . . . . . 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
(2) ANOTHER PERSON? . . . . . 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

33a. OOES———CURRENTLY HAVE ANY DIFFICULTY IN CONTROLLING———BOWELS?

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No *(Skip to Q.34)*
3 ☐ Not applicable-has had an ostomy *(Skip to Q.34)*
9 ☐ Don't Know *(Skip to Q.34)*

b. HOW FREQUENTLY DOES———HAVE THIS DIFFICULTY?

1 ☐ Daily
2 ☐ Several times a week
3 ☐ Once a week
4 ☐ Less than once a week
9 ☐ Don't Know

34a. DOES———CURRENTLY HAVE ANY DIFFICULTY IN CONTROLLING- ——BLADDER?

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No *(Skip to Q.35)*
3 ☐ Not applicable-has indwelling catheter, ostomy, or external device *(Skip to Q.35)*
9 ☐ Don't Know *(Skip to Q.35)*

b. HOW FREQUENTLY DOES———HAVE THIS DIFFICULTY?

1 ☐ Daily
2 ☐ Several times a week
3 ☐ Once a week
4 ☐ Less than once a week
9 ☐ Don't Know

c. DOES THIS OCCUR ONLY AT NIGHT?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 9 ☐ Don't know

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35. DURING *(last month)* DID———PARTICIPATE IN ANY ORGANIZED RECREATION ACTIVITIES IN THIS FACILITY?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 9 ☐ Don't know

36a. DURING *(last month)*, DID———LEAVE THE FACILITY FOR ANY RECREATIONAL OR LEISURE ACTIVITIES?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No *(Skip to Q.37)* 9 ☐ Don't Know *(Skip to Q.38)*

b. *Show Flashcard #13* **FOR WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES DID———LEAVE THE FACILITY?** *(Mark (X) all that apply)*

☐ (1) Go on shopping trips
☐ (2) Go to visit family or friends
☐ (3) Attend religious services or other religious activities
☐ (4) Visit a beauty shop or barber shop
☐ (5) Visit community clubs (civic clubs, service clubs, bridge clubs, unions, etc.)
☐ (6) Attend movies, plays, concerts, etc.
☐ (7) Attend arts and crafts classes
☐ (8) Go to library
☐ (9) Visit museums, parks, fairs, etc.
☐ (10) Go for a walk
☐ (11) Leave facility with family or friends (activity unknown)
☐ (12) Other, Specify_____
☐ Don't Know

Skip to Q.38

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37. Show Flashcard #14 **WHAT WERE THE REASONS THAT———DION'T LEAVE THE HOME TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY ACTIVITIES OURING** *(last month)*? *(Mark (X) all that apply)*

- ☐ a. Participated in activities inside the facility
- ☐ b. Not able due to illness/disability
- ☐ c. Refused, not interested
- ☐ d. Confused, disoriented, frightened
- ☐ e. Behavior problem
- ☐ f. Cannot afford the activities
- ☐ g. No one available to accompany the resident
- ☐ h. Lack of transportation
- ☐ i. Recent admission
- ☐ j. Other, Specify _____
- ☐ Don't Know

38a. OURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, HAS THIS RESIOENT BEEN ON ANY KIND OF LEAVE OVERNIGHT OR LONGER, EXCLUDING LEAVE FOR MEDICAL REASONS?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No *(Skip to Q.39)* 9 ☐ Don't know *(Skip to Q.40)*

b. WHERE OIO———GO WHEN ON THE MOST RECENT LEAVE?

- 1 ☐ To own home or apartment
- 2 ☐ To home of family or relatives
- 3 ☐ To home of unrelated friends
- 4 ☐ To boardinghouse or foster home
- 5 ☐ To another place, Specify _____
- 9 ☐ Don't know

c. IN WHAT MONTH WAS THAT LAST LEAVE?

Month ☐☐

d. ABOUT HOW LONG WAS THAT LEAVE?

- 1 ☐ Overnight
- 2 ☐ Two days/a weekend
- 3 ☐ 3-6 days
- 4 ☐ 7 to 13 days
- 5 ☐ Two weeks or more
- 9 ☐ Don't know

Skip to Q.40

39. Show Flashcard #15 **WHY DIDN'T———GO ON OVERNIGHT LEAVE?** *(Mark (X) all that apply)*

- ☐ a. Not able due to illness/disability
- ☐ b. Refused, not interested
- ☐ c. Confused, disoriented, frightened
- ☐ d. Behavior problem
- ☐ e. No place to go/no people to visit
- ☐ f. Lack of transportation
- ☐ g. Laws/regulations, payment policy forbid overnight leave
- ☐ h. Laws/regulations, payment policy discourage overnight leave
- ☐ i. Recent admission
- ☐ j. Other, Specify _____
- ☐ Don't know

40a. DOES———HAVE ANY VISITORS FROM OUTSIDE THE FACILITY?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No *(Skip to Q.41)* 9 ☐ Don't Know *(Skip to Q.41)*

b. WHO ARE THESE VISITORS? *(Mark (X) all that apply)*

☐(1) Spouse ☐(3) Grandchildren ☐(5) Brother or sister ☐(7) Friends, minister, co-workers
☐(2) Children ☐(4) Parents ☐(6) Other relatives ☐(8) Volunteers from religious, civic, or other charitable organizations ☐ Don't know

c. HOW FREQUENTLY DOES———HAVE VISITORS?

01 ☐ Daily
02 ☐ At least once a week
03 ☐ Nearly every week
04 ☐ About every two weeks
05 ☐ About once a month
06 ☐ About once every two months
07 ☐ Several times a year
08 ☐ About once a year
09 ☐ Other, Specify _____
99 ☐ Don't know

41. HOW MANY BEDS ARE IN———ROOM?

1 ☐ One bed (i.e., the resident's own bed)
2 ☐ Two beds
3 ☐ Three beds
4 ☐ Four beds
5 ☐ Five or more beds

42. HOW LONG HAVE YOU PROVIDED CARE FOR———?

1 ☐ less than 1 month
2 ☐ 1-3 months
3 ☐ 4-6 months
4 ☐ 7-11 months
5 ☐ 12 months or more
6 ☐ I do not provide care

Interviewer, Read: THE REMAINING FEW QUESTIONS DEAL WITH CHARGES AND PAYMENT SOURCES. DO YOU HAVE THIS INFORMATION?

1 ☐ Yes *(Go to note above Q.43)*

2 ☐ No *(Determine who has information and when you have completed all the Current Resident Questionnaires, interview that person for the information, using Prompt Card #11.)*
Fill in elapsed time since start of interview.

E. End Time _____ 1 ☐ am 2 ☐ pm	F. Time elapsed ☐☐☐ Minutes

G. Start Time _____ 1 ☐ am 1 ☐ pm

INTERVIEWER NOTE: Before proceeding, refer to the admission date in Q.6. If the resident was admitted after the first day of last month, mark this box ☐ *and skip to Q.44. Otherwise, continue with Q.43.*

43. FOR THE MONTH OF *(last month)*, WHAT WAS THE TOTAL CHARGE BILLED FOR———CARE, INCLUDING ALL CHARGES FOR PRIVATE DUTY NURSING, DRUGS, AND SPECIAL MEDICAL SUPPLIES?

$ ☐☐☐☐ .00 per

2 ☐ Day
3 ☐ Week
4 ☐ Month
5 ☐ Other period, Specify _____

☐ No charge is made for care, explain:

1 ☐ Facility assumes cost
2 ☐ Initial payment/life care arrangement
3 ☐ Other, Specify _____

☐ Don't Know (Not billed yet, etc.)

Skip to Q.45

44. FROM *(Date of Admission)* THROUGH YESTERDAY, WHAT WAS THE TOTAL CHARGE BILLED FOR———CARE, INCLUDING ALL CHARGES FOR PRIVATE DUTY NURSING, DRUGS, AND SPECIAL MEDICAL SUPPLIES?

$ ☐☐☐☐ .00 per

1 ☐ Entire Reporting Period
2 ☐ Day
3 ☐ Week
4 ☐ Month
5 ☐ Other period, Specify _____

☐ No charge is made for care, explain:

1 ☐ Facility assumes cost
2 ☐ Initial payment/life care arrangement
3 ☐ Other, Specify _____

☐ Don't Know (Not billed yet, etc.)

45. *Show Flashcard #16* **WHAT WERE ALL THE SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR——CARE DURING THIS TIME?** *(Mark (X) all that apply)*

- ☐ a. Own income, family support, health insurance, retirement funds, social security, etc.
- ☐ b. Medicare
- ☐ c. Medicaid-skilled nursing
- ☐ d. Medicaid-intermediate care
- ☐ e. Other government assistance or welfare
- ☐ f. Religious organizations, foundations, volunteer agencies
- ☐ g. VA contract
- ☐ h. Initial payment-life care funds
- ☐ i. No charge made for care (Facility assumes cost)
- ☐ j. Payment source not yet determined. *(Skip to Note below Q.47)*
- ☐ k. Other, Specify _____

46. *Show Flashcard #16* **WHAT WAS THE PRIMARY SOURCE OF PAYMENT FOR——CARE OURING THIS TIME?**

- 01 ☐ a. Own income, family support, health insurance, retirement funds, social security, etc.
- 02 ☐ b. Medicare
- 03 ☐ c. Medicaid-skilled nursing
- 04 ☐ d. Medicaid-intermediate care
- 05 ☐ e. Other government assistance or welfare
- 06 ☐ f. Religious organizations, foundations, volunteer agencies
- 07 ☐ g. VA contract
- 08 ☐ h. Initial payment-life care funds
- 09 ☐ i. No charge made for care (Facility assumes cost)
- 10 ☐ j. Payment source not yet determined *(Skip to Note below Q.47)*
- ☐ k. Other, Specify _____

47. WHAT WAS THE AMOUNT PAID BY THE PRIMARY SOURCE OF PAYMENT DURING THIS TIME?

$ ☐☐☐ .00

INTERVIEWER NOTE: Be sure to fill in the items below and continue to the next Current Resident Questionnaire.

H. End Time _____ 1 ☐ am 2 ☐ pm	**I. Time elapsed** ☐☐☐ **Minutes**

APPENDIX IV

CRITERIA FOR CLASSIFYING NURSING HOMES ACCORDING TO LEVEL OF NURSING CARE

The criteria for classifying facilities are based on several factors: (1) the number of persons receiving nursing care during the week prior to the day of the survey; (2) administration of medications and treatments in accordance with physician's orders; (3) supervision over medications that may be self-administered; (4) the routine provision of the following criterion personal services: rub and massage, help with tub bath or shower, help with dressing, correspondence, shopping, walking or getting about, and help with eating; and (5) the employment of registered professional or licensed practical nurses. On the basis of these factors, four types of facilities were distinguished and are defined as follows:

Nursing care home.—A facility is a nursing care home if nursing care is its primary and predominant function. Those meeting the following criteria are classified as nursing care homes in this report:

1. One or more registered nurses or licensed practical nurses were employed.
2. 50 percent or more of the residents received nursing care during the week prior to the survey. (Nursing care is defined as the provision of one or more of the following services: nasal feeding, catheterization, irrigation, oxygen therapy, full bed bath, enema, hypodermic injection, intravenous injection, temperature-pulse-respiration check, blood pressure reading, application of dressings or bandages, and bowel and bladder retraining.)

Personal care home with nursing.—A facility is a personal care home with nursing if personal care is its primary and predominant function, but some nursing care is also provided. If a facility met either of the following criteria, it was classified as a personal care home with nursing:

1. Some but less than 50 percent of the residents received nursing care during the week prior to the survey, and there was one registered professional or licensed practical nurse or more on the staff.
2. Some of the residents received nursing care during the week prior to the survey, no registered nurses or licensed practical nurses were on the staff, but one or more of the following conditions were met:
   a. Medications and treatments were administered in accordance with physician's orders.
   b. Supervision over self-administered medications was provided.
   c. Three or more personal services were routinely provided.

Personal care home.—A facility is a personal care home if its primary and predominant function is personal care and no residents received nursing care during the week prior to the survey. Places in which one or both of the following criteria were met are classified as personal care homes in this report whether or not they employed registered nurses or licensed practical nurses:

1. Medications and treatments were administered in accordance with physician's orders, or supervision over medications

that may be self-administered was provided.

2. Three or more of the criterion personal services were routinely provided.

Domiciliary care home.—A facility is a domiciliary care home if its primary and predominant function is domiciliary care but the facility has a responsibility for providing some personal care. If the criteria for a nursing care home or personal care home are not met but one or two of the criterion personal services are routinely provided, the facility is classified as a domiciliary care home in this report.

In the classification process, a criterion was considered as not having been met if the necessary information for that criterion was unknown. For instance, if the type of nursing staff was unknown for a particular place, it was considered as not having met the criteria of having one or more registered nurses or licensed practical nurses on the staff. Establishments indicating that some nursing care was provided but not giving the number of persons to whom this care was provided were considered as facilities providing nursing care to some but less than 50 percent of their patients or residents. Table IV shows in detail the classification of the facilities.

Table IV. Classification of facilities by type of service

Classification variable	Classification criteria												
Percent of total residents who received nursing care during the week prior to the day of survey	50 percent or more				Some but less than 50 percent					None			
Number of registered or licensed practical nurses	1+	None			1+	None				None			
Does the facility provide: (a) Administration of medicine or treatments according to doctor's orders or (b) Supervision over self-administered medicine?	. . .	Yes	No		. . .	Yes	No			Yes	No		
Does the facility offer assistance with three activities or more for daily living?	. . .	. . .	Yes	No	. . .	. . .	Yes	No		. .	Yes	No	
Does the facility offer assistance with one or two activities for daily living?	. . .	. . .	. . .	Yes	. . .	. . .	. . .	Yes	No	. . .	. . .	Yes	No
Does the facility offer room and/or board as its only service?	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	Yes	. . .	. . .	. . .	Yes
Facility[1]	Nc	Pcn	Pcn	Pc	Pcn	Pcn	Pcn	Pc	D	Pc	Pc	D	B

[1]Nc=Nursing care home.
Pcn=Personal care with nursing home.
Pc=Personal care home.
D=Domiciliary care home.
B=Boarding or rooming house (out of scope).

○○○

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